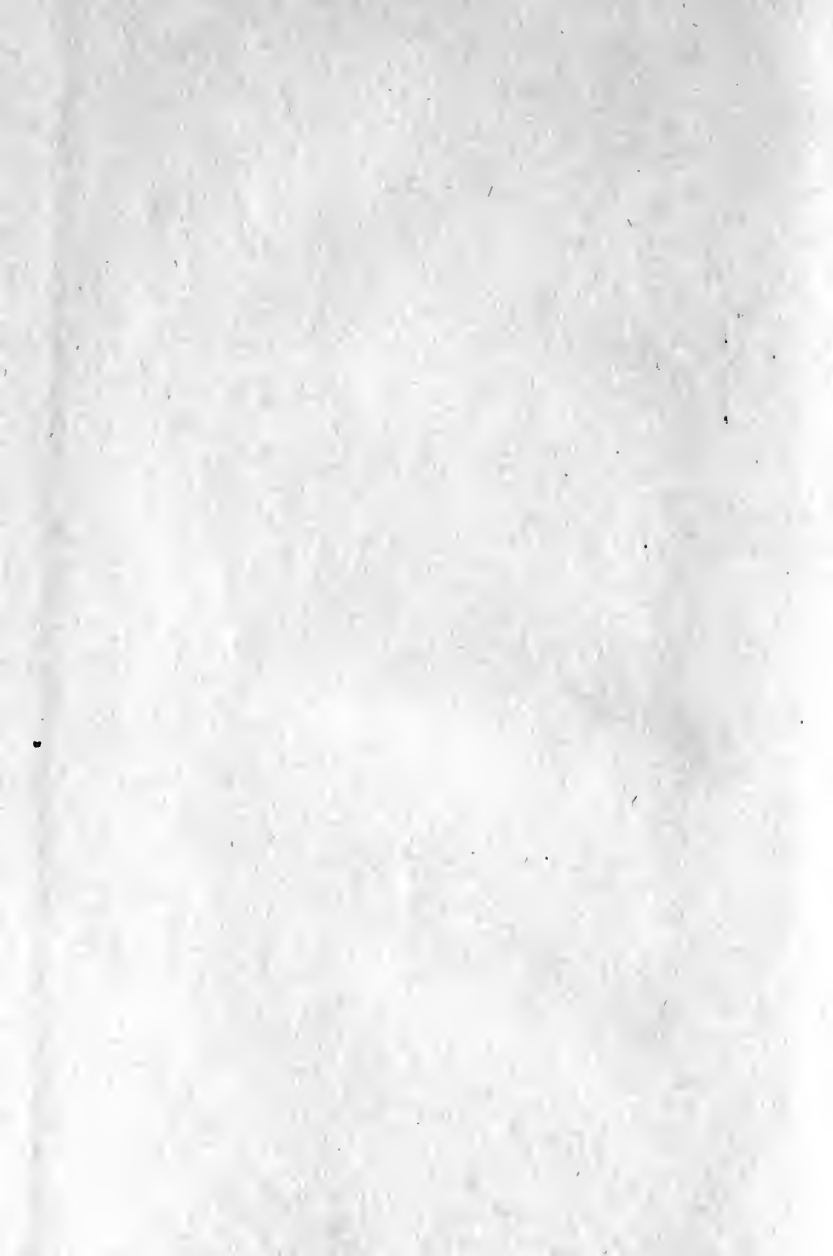


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AN
HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL ENQUIRY
INTO THE
Nature of the Kingly Office,
AND HOW FAR
THE ACT OF CORONATION,
WITH
THE OATH ESTABLISHED BY LAW,
IS
A SOLEMNITY INDISPENSIBLE
TO THE
EXERCISE OF THE REGAL DIGNITY;
SHEWING,
The Origin and Antiquity of Inunction,
THE ANCIENT AND MODERN
FORMS OF THE CORONATION CEREMONY,
AND SETTING FORTH
DIVERS PECULIAR SERVICES
CLAIMED TO BE PERFORMED ON THAT GRAND OCCASION;
PARTICULARLY
The singular Office of King's Champion,
(HITHERTO LITTLE KNOWN.)
THE WHOLE REPLETE WITH A VARIETY OF NOVEL
MATTER, AND INTERESTING REMARKS.

By T. C. BANKS, Esq.

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PREFACE.

AFTER the lapse of upwards of half a century, it probably is not too much to expect that the period is not far distant, when the kingdom may have to witness the celebration of the most solemn and important, and at the same time, the most magnificent ceremony it has to boast.

Under this impression, it is presumed that the following account of the Coronation Ceremony, ancient as well as modern, may amuse, entertain, and instruct the reader; the more especially so, since there are many particulars contained in the subsequent pages which have never yet formed the contents of any similar publication.

A Coronation, in the mere character of a national spectacle, serious as well as splendid, bears with it a degree of natural curiosity; but there are points interwoven with the solemnity which ought rather to demand attention to consider, than excite anxiety to behold.

These points originate in the nature of the compact which on this occasion is entered into between the sovereign and his people; and which the precedent of nearly eight hundred years constant usage from the time of the Norman Conquest, shews to be contained in the Coronation Oath, which embraces as it were the reciprocal engagement between king and subjects,—of the one to rule, and of the other to obey.

If there ever was a time when the coronation oath could have been suspended, it certainly was when the Norman Conqueror with an army of sixty thousand veteran and victorious troops was in possession of the capital of the kingdom, and had assumed the regal government. But he prudently thought proper to be crowned after the custom of his Saxon predecessors, and thus instead of suppressing ancient forms, he conformed to, and confirmed the laws which had theretofore prevailed.

A passage in a recent correspondence between certain royal personages has alarmed the public mind as to some great deviation from the established coronation practice, in the event

of the demise of the king regnant and the consequent accession of the heir apparent.

This circumstance almost involuntarily leads to discussion.—And thus in taking the material part of these letters into consideration, there cannot be a stronger proof of that genuine freedom which (according to Blackstone*) is the boast of this age and country, than the power of discussing and examining, with decency and respect, the limits of the king's prerogative; a topic that in former ages was thought too delicate and sacred *to be profaned* by the pen of a subject. It was ranked among the *arcana imperii*; and, like the mysteries of the *Bona Dea*, was not suffered to be pried into by any but such as were initiated in its services, because perhaps the exertion of the one, like the solemnity of the other, would not bear the inspection of a rational and sober enquiry.

The glorious queen Elizabeth herself made no scruple to direct her parliaments to refrain from discoursing of matters of state,† and

* Blackst. Comm. v. i. p. 237. Edit. 1809.

† D'Ewes, p. 479.

her successor king James the First, who had imbibed *high notions* of the *divinity of regal sway*, more than once laid it down in his speeches,* that, “*As it is atheism and blasphemy in a creature to dispute what the Deity may do; so it is presumption and sedition in a subject to dispute what a king may do in the height of his power.*”

But, whatever might be the sentiments of our princes, this was never the language of our ancient constitution and laws. Indeed the lesson which Charles the First received most evidently points out this fact, while the instance of the conclusion of the reign of James the Second corroborates the truth, *that the law of prerogative is qualified with a general restriction in regard to the liberties of the people.*

The infatuated conduct of the last Stuart, i. e. James the Second, (with other concurring circumstances,) brought on the Revolution in 1688. The ground on which that memorable event proceeded, was an entirely new case in politics, which had never before happened in our his-

‡ King James's Works, p. 531, 557.

tory; the abdication of the reigning monarch and the vacancy of the throne thereupon.—It was not a defeazance of the right of succession, and a new limitation of the crown by the king and both houses of parliament. It was *the act of the nation alone*, upon a conviction that there was no king in being; for in a full assembly of the lords and commons, met in a convention upon the supposition of this vacancy, both houses* came to this resolution, (*viz.*)

“ That king James the Second having endeavoured to *subvert the constitution* of the kingdom, by *breaking the original compact between king and people*, and by the advice of Jesuits and *other wicked persons* having violated the *fundamental laws*; and having withdrawn himself out of the kingdom, has abdicated the government, and that the throne is thereby vacant.”

Thus ended at once, by this sudden and unexpected† vacancy of the throne, the old line of

* Comm. Journ. 7 Feb. 1688.

† This expression (of Blackstone) seems to convey an idea that the revolutionists did not mean to dethrone the king, had he not gone away. Query, what would they have done with him?

succession; which from the Conquest had lasted above six hundred years, and from the union of the Heptarchy in king Egbert, almost nine hundred. This abdication did not affect only the person of the king himself, but also all his heirs, and rendered the throne absolutely and completely vacant.

The reasons which led to the decision which the convention made, may be found at large in the parliamentary proceedings of the times; and may be matter of contemplation as a speculative point of history: but our ancestors having most indisputably a competent jurisdiction to decide the great and important question, and having in fact decided it, the duty of their posterity is bounden in an acquiescence of their determination.

The histories of that period purport that every facility was given to his departure by the friends of the prince of Orange; as by conniving at this *sudden and unexpected* secession, they relieved themselves from a more serious difficulty, which his presence might have occasioned them; for the general voice of the country had not been ascertained to be decidedly in their favor, as witness the long stay of the prince at Exeter before he advanced to the metropolis, and the small majority on the question of the vacancy and the filling up of the same by the person of the Prince.

It is worthy observation, that the convention in their judgment acted with great wisdom,* and therefore prudently voted the misconduct of king James to amount to no more than an abdication of the government, and a consequent vacancy of the throne, whereby the government was allowed to exist, though the executive magistrate was gone, and the kingly office to remain, though James was no longer king.† And thus the constitution was kept entire, which must otherwise have fallen, had so principal and constituent a part as the royal authority been abolished, or even suspended.

* The convention in Scotland drew the same conclusion, (*viz.*) the vacancy of the throne, from premises and in language much more bold and intelligible, (*viz.*) “The estates of the kingdom of Scotland find and declare that king James the Seventh being a professed papist, did assume the royal power and *acted as a king, without ever taking the oath required by law*; and had by the advice of evil and wicked counsellors, invaded the fundamental constitution of this kingdom, and altered it from a legal and *limited* monarchy to an *arbitrary* despotic power; and had governed the same to the subversion of the Protestant religion, and violation of the laws and liberties of the nation, inverting all the ends of government, whereby *he had forfeited the crown*, and the throne was become vacant.”—(Tyndal’s *Contin. of Rapin*, fol. 71.)

† Law of Forfeit. 118, 119.

The lords and commons having determined the main fundamental article, that there was a vacancy of the throne, proceeded to fill up that vacancy, and this was done by their declaration of the 12th of Feb. 1688, to the following effect, (*viz*) “ That William and Mary, prince and princess of Orange, be, and be declared king and queen, to hold the crown and royal dignity during their lives, and the life of the survivor of them; and after their deaths the said crown and royal dignity to be to the heirs of the body of the said princess; and for default of such issue, to the princess Anne of Denmark, and the heirs of her body; and for default of such issue, to the heirs of the body of the said prince of Orange.”

These three princes therefore, king William, queen Mary, and queen Anne, did not take the crown by hereditary right or descent, but by way of donation or *purchase*, as the lawyers call it; by which they mean any method of acquiring an estate, *otherwise than by descent*.

It was towards the latter end of king William's reign, when all hopes of any surviving

issue from any of these princes died with the duke of Gloucester, that the king and parliament thought it necessary again to exert their power of limiting and appointing the succession in order to prevent another vacancy of the throne, which must have ensued upon their decease, as no further provision was made at the Revolution, than for the issue of queen Mary, queen Anne, and king William.

The parliament had previously, by the stat. of 1 W. & M. (st. ii. c. 2.) enacted, “that every person who should be reconciled to, or hold communion with the see of Rome, should profess the Popish religion, or *should marry a Papist*, should be excluded and for ever incapable to inherit, possess, or enjoy the crown; and that in such case, *the people should be absolved from their allegiance*, and the crown should descend to such persons, being Protestants, as would have inherited the same, in case the person so reconciled, *holding communion*, professing, or marrying, were naturally dead.”

To act consistently with themselves, and at the same time pay as much regard to the old

hereditary line as their former resolutions would admit, they turned their eyes on the princess Sophia, electress and duchess dowager of Hanover, and on her, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants, the remainder of the crown expectant on the death of king William and queen Anne without issue, was settled by statute 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 2. And at the same time it was enacted, "that whosoever should hereafter come to the possession of the crown should *join in the communion of the Church of England*, as by law established,"

The princess Sophia dying before queen Anne, the inheritance thus limited descended to her son and heir George the First; and having on the death of the queen taken effect in his person, from him it descended to his late majesty George the Second, and from him to his grandson and heir, our present gracious sovereign George the Third.

Thus far as to the circumstances which led to the succession of the house of Hanover to the throne of Great Britain. By these it may be collected that there are certain conditions an-

nexed to the terms by which the inheritance of the crown is invested in the present ruling family, and that these conditions place the solemnity of a Coronation in the nature of an indispensable ceremony to be performed, in order that the Oath established by the law, and provided to be taken, may be administered as *a test*, that their majesties *the king and queen, join in the communion of the Church of England.*

The recent royal correspondence (as before observed) has excited the more considerable degree of interest from the emphatic expressions contained in the letter of the queen to the princess of Wales, stating that she has received a communication from her son the Prince Regent, in which “ he desires it may be *distinctly understood*, for reasons of which *he alone* can be the judge, to be *his fixed and unalterable determination not to meet the princess of Wales upon any occasion, either in public or private.*”

Language so bold, so plain, so positive, cannot fail at once to strike the thinking part of the public with astonishment; and particularly as it seems so perspicuously to convey an inti-

mation, that even upon an event which in all human probability is not far off, the coronation of the king's majesty will either be suspended, or not accompanied by that of the queen consort. And thus the royal ceremonies, of almost eight hundred years national prevalence and custom, will be resolved into the *sic volo, sic jubeo, of a new precedent—!!!*

If the determination of the prince be fixed, from the pure and sole resolution of his own mind, not to meet the princess *upon any occasion in public*, it is not for an individual to question the propriety of the motives which have influenced his Royal Highness to make such an unqualified declaration; yet while the contents of this work are compiled to shew the accustomed forms observed both in ancient and modern times with regard to the Coronation Ceremony, it becomes a topic of consequent unpleasing reflection, that so great a national festival should be likely either to be dispensed with, or deprived of any portion of its usual rites and appendages of royal grandeur.

AN ACCOUNT,
HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL,
OF THE
CORONATION CEREMONY,
&c. &c.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CORONATION
CEREMONIAL.

A CORONATION procession is a solemnity not known in Europe till long after the times of Christianity. The Romans, who abhorred the title of King, admitted no other crown for their Emperors but such as was the ornament of a conqueror or generalissimo, and which was ordinarily placed on their heads by the prætorian guard, or by the preceding Emperor in designing* a successor.

Taking the purple was the mark of empire until the time of Aurelian; and when the diadem or fillet came afterwards to be so; both were assumed at the commencement of a reign, and consequently did not admit of that ceremony which the following ages introduced, when a distinction was made between being possessed of a throne, and inaugurated into it.

* Vide Selden's Titles of Honour.

Constantine is said to have been the first who laid aside the laurel, and wore only the diadem of gold and precious stones; which being sometimes worn over the helmet, and drawn afterwards across the head from ear to ear, gave occasion (probably) to the form of the arched imperial crown, which with ecclesiastical ceremony was placed on the head of Justin the Younger in the East, A. D. 565, and of Charles the Great in the West, A. D. 801.

Pepin, the father of Charles the Great, was (as some say) the first anointed sovereign in Europe; who, *to give sanction to a bad title*, went through that ceremony *twice*;—once by the hands of St. Boniface, an Englishman born, and called *the Apostle of Germany*; afterwards by the hands of Pope Sylvester the Third, A. D. 752*—the mound and cross were placed in the left hand, either under Constantine, or under Justinian, in the East, about A. D. 527, and came into use in the Western Empire under the Emperor Henry the Second, A. D. 1013.†

But although heathen Rome set no pattern for a *modern coronation*, we have borrowed from her the form of a procession, and copied the magnificence used by the Consuls, who were attended by the Emperor on the first of January to the senate,§

* Voltaire's Hist. v. 1. c. 6.

† Selden's Tit. Hon.

§ Valerius on Amm. Marcellin. c. 22—7.

which was performed with much greater solemnity when the Emperor himself proceeded Consul.

Of this kind of public parade antiquity furnishes two memorials, *viz.*—one of Constantine the Great, the other of Maxentius. In that of the latter, the Emperor is represented* in a triumphal chariot drawn by four elephants, with the legend *Felix processus Consularis Augusti nostri*.

Although a coronation ceremony is the most solemn, and most magnificent which Great Britain can boast; yet, with some regret, probably, the people observe that later times have abated much of the splendour with which it was formerly attended, when Kings and Queens made their procession on horseback from the Tower to the Royal Palace, as was the custom, at least from the reign of Richard the Second to that of Charles the Second, whose procession from the Tower took up *one day*, and his coronation *the next day*.

With regard to the histories of our ancient writers, it is not a little singular, that, although they mention when, where, and by whom, the Kings of England from the time of Athelstan to Richard the First were crowned, they nevertheless take no notice of the ceremonies used on such occasions. That monarch being the first who is indebted to them†

* Noris de numm. Imp. Dioclesiani Diss. 1. c. 5.

† Hoveden.

for a particular recitement of the public procession, with the ecclesiastical form observed, when he was solemnly anointed King and invested with the British Crown ; the manner was thus :—

THE CORONATION OF RICHARD THE FIRST.

FIRST, the Archbishops of Canterbury, Roan, Triers, and Dublin, with all the other Bishops, Abbots, and Clergy, apparelled in rich copes, and having the cross, holy water, and censers carried before them, came to fetch him at the door of his privy chamber ; where receiving him, they led him to the church of Westminster in solemn procession, until they came before the high altar.

In the middle of the Bishops and Clergy went four Barons bearing candlesticks with tapers—after whom came

Geffery de Lucy, bearing the cap of maintenance ; and next to him John Marshall, bearing a massy pair of gold spurs ;—then followed

William Marshall earl of Striguil (alias Pembroke), who bare the royal sceptre, in the top whereof was a cross of gold ;—and next to him

William Fitz-Patrick earl of Salisbury, who bare the warder or rod, having on the top thereof a dove ;—then came three other earls, *viz.*

David earl of Huntingdon, brother to the king of Scots ;

John earl of Mortaigne, the king's brother ;

Robert earl of Leicester ;

each of which earls bare a sword upright in his hand, the scabbards being richly adorned with gold.

After them followed six earls and barons bearing a checker table, upon which were set the king's scutcheons of arms ;—then came

William Mandeville earl of Albemarle bearing a crown of gold, a great height, before the King, who followed, having the bishop of Durham on his right hand, and Reynold bishop of Bath on the left, over whom a canopy was borne.

In this order his majesty came into the church at Westminster ; where before the high altar, in the presence of the clergy and the people, laying his hand upon the holy evangelists and the reliques of certain saints, he took *a solemn oath* that he should observe peace, honour and reverence to almighty God, to his church, and to his ministers, all the days of his life : also, that he should exercise upright justice to the people committed to his charge ; and that he should abrogate and disannul all evil laws, and wrongful customs, if any were to be found in the precinct of his realm, and maintain those which were good and laudable.

This done, he put off all his garments from his middle upwards, but only his shirt, which was open on the shoulders, that he might be anointed—then the archbishop of Canterbury anointed him in three

places ; on the head, on the shoulder, and on the right arm, with prayers in such cases accustomed. After this he covered his head with a linen cloth, hallowed, and set his cap thereon ; and then, after he had put on his royal garment, and his uppermost robe, the archbishop delivered him the sword with which he should beat down the enemies of the church ; which done, two earls put his shoes upon his feet, and having his mantle put on him, the archbishop forbade him, on the behalf of almighty God, *to presume to take upon him this dignity, except he faithfully meant to perform those things which he had there sworn to perform.* Whereunto the king made answer, that *by God's grace he would perform them.*

Then the king took the crown beside the altar, and delivered it to the archbishop, which he set upon the king's head, delivering him the sceptre to hold in his right hand, and the rod royal in his left hand, and thus being crowned, he was brought back by the bishops and barons, with the cross and candlesticks, and three swords, passing forth before him unto his seat.

When the bishop who sang mass came to the offertory, the two bishops that brought him to the church led him to the altar, and brought him back again. The mass ended, his majesty was brought with solemn procession into his chamber, and so the whole ceremony was concluded.

The grand yet superstitious proceedings of this day, were further displayed by the exercise of a variety of peculiar and honorable services, which divers great men, either by reason of certain hereditary offices attached to the tenure of their lands, or by prescription from the like practice of their predecessors, or by virtue of some especial grant to themselves, claimed, and were allowed to perform, as well to their own honour as to that of their sovereign.

The nature of these services is not carried back to any antecedent period at which they were acknowledged; and probably this may arise from the circumstances of the ceremonies of previous coronations having been theretofore passed over without description; for, as Hoveden observes, that on this occasion *every one performed his proper office or service*, it seems that such office or service must have had a prior origin.

These particulars, it is to be remarked, are not given from any public record, but from an historian of high credit.* The public records as now extant in the Tower, contain no mention of any coronation proceedings before the reign of Edward the Second; the accounts of the solemnities observed with reference to that king being crowned, as also of Richard the Second, are the two most ancient from which the minutes of those matters can be collected on official authority.

* Hoveden ut antea.

A very distinguishing feature of the grandeur of the coronation of the last named sovereign, was the preparatory arrangement made for its celebration, by the holding of a Court of Claims, at which such persons who pretended right to the exercise of any particular office for the day, presented their petitions to the lord high steward of England, setting forth the nature of the services prayed to be allowed: on which occasion that very singular office of *king's champion* appears for the first time to be mentioned, and for the first time to be performed, although the antiquity of it and its previous existence cannot be doubted.

The following statement, from a curious old manuscript, will shew the ancient ceremonies ordained for the coronation of the kings and queens of England.

THE ANCIENT FORM OF THE CORONATION OF THE KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

Imprimis.—The king to be newly crowned, the day before his coronation, shall be brought forth in royal robes, and shall ride from the Tower of London to his Palace of Westminster with his head uncovered, being accompanied on horseback by his temporal lords, his nobles, the commons of London, and other his servants;

THE SEAT OF ESTATE.

Item.—Let there be appointed against the day of coronation in the king's great hall at Westminster a chair of estate, fittingly provided with hangings of embroidery, with cushions and carpets on all parts, and likewise on the floor.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Item.—Let there be provided, that a stage or scaffold be erected in the church at Westminster, with steps on either side; let it be orderly suited with clothes and carpets on all parts, and likewise on the floor.

THE ROYAL THRONE.

Item.—Let it be provided, that upon the said scaffold there be erected a throne or chair, wherein the king is to sit; let it be accordingly suited with rich furniture and cushions of cloth of gold.

THE ABBOT OF WESTMINSTER.

Item.—It is to be observed, that the abbot of Westminster for the time being, by the space of two or three days before the coronation of the king or queen, shall instruct them what duties they are to perform in the celebration of their coronation, as also to *prepare their consciences* before the receiving the sacred unction. And if the abbot be dead or sick, or absent in some remote country, or

lawfully hindered, then shall one of the monks of the said monastery (nominated by the convent of the same church) supply the office of the said abbot in this case.

OF THE KIRTLE AND SURCOAT.

Item — Upon the day of the coronation, the king that is to be crowned shall be placed in the said chair of estate in the aforesaid hall (but being first bathed), and after his bathing, a kirtle and surcoat of velvet shall be prepared for him, open on the breast between the shoulders and blades of his arms: let his open kirtle and surcoat be fastened together with loops of silver; and upon the kirtle let him be clothed with other royal robes, and let him be shod with sandals.

PROCESSION.

Item.—Let a solemn procession be provided by the abbot and convent of Westminster, from the aforesaid church to the king's seat in the aforesaid hall; in which procession there shall be archbishops, bishops, and other prelates; then the king shall descend and follow the procession into the church at Westminster; and he shall go upon blue cloth spread upon the ground from the aforesaid chair to the stage erected in the aforesaid church; and in the said procession shall be sung such like hymns as are accustomed to be sung in the reception of kings and queens.

THE CROSS, &c.

Item.—The cross, sword, sceptre, and royal mace (ensigns of honour) shall be borne in the procession by the abbot, prior, and senior monks of Westminster into the palace, and there shall they be surrendered to divers of the lords, to be borne before the king to the church.

THE BARONS OF THE FIVE (CINQUE) PORTS.

Item.—The barons of the five (cinque) ports shall carry a rich canopy upon silvered staves over the king or queen's head, in the aforesaid procession to the church.

THE ABBOT OF WESTMINSTER.

Item.—The abbot (or the monk supplying his place) ought always to be near about the king or queen to give instructions.

THE ARCHBISHOP OUGHT TO DEMAND THE
GOOD LIKING OF THE PEOPLE.

After the king hath a little reposed himself in the chair or throne erected upon the scaffold, the archbishop of Canterbury *shall go* unto the four squares of the scaffold, and with a *loud voice* ask the *good liking of the people*, concerning the coronation of the king;* meanwhile the king shall stand

* The record of the proceeding at the coronation of Richard the Second thus sets forth this important part of the inaugurative

upon his throne, and turn himself unto the four squares in like manner as the archbishop speaketh unto the people; and after *the said demand*, the anthem “*Firmetur manus tua,*” &c. shall be sung.

THE OFFERTORY OF THE KING.

The anthem being ended, the king shall descend from the scaffold, up to the altar, the bishops leading him; whereupon he is bound to offer a mantle and one pound of gold, therein fulfilling his commandment, who said “*non apparebis vacuus in conspectu dei tui.*”

THE KING PROSTRATETH HIMSELF.

The offering being finished, the king boweth himself upon the pavement before the altar, being before prepared by the king’s officers with clothes and suitable cushions of velvet, until the archbishop hath said over him the prayer “*Deus fidelium;*” and then ought a sermon to be preached unto the people.

THE KING TAKETH HIS OATH.

The sermon being ended, the king approaches the

ceremony, viz. “*Prefatus archiepiscopus ad quatuor partes pulpiti predicti accedens, exposuit & enarravit universo populo qualiter dictus Dominus Rex prostitit sacrum, inquirens ab eodem populo si ipsi consentire vellint ad habendum ipsum regem et Dominum suum ligeum, et ad obediendum ei tanquam Regi et domino ligeo, qui utique unanimiter consenserunt.*”

altar to *take his oath*, which *he ought to perform* upon the sacrament of our Lord's body ; then let the hymn "*Veni creator spiritus*" be solemnly sung ; which being begun, the king shall prostrate himself before the high altar, until the litany and preface be wholly sung over him ; which being finished, let the king arise, and sit in his chair, therein reposing himself awhile.

THE ANOINTING OF THE KING.

After this, let the king arise from his chair and go unto the altar, and there shall he put off his robes (except his kirtle and surcoat,) and there let him receive unction, the choir meanwhile singing "*Unxerunt Solomonem*," with the prayer following. Then let him be anointed in five places, *viz.*—in the palms of his hands, on his breast, between his shoulders, on the blades of his arms, and on his head, with holy oil, in form of a cross ; and afterwards making the sign of the cross upon his head with the chrism, the fastenings and mantle being first opened. *Item*—After the aforesaid unction, and wiping with linen cloths (which ought afterwards to be burnt), let the opened places for the anointing be closed again by the abbot of Westminster or his deputy.*

* When the king, in former times, touched for the evil, a dispute arose, whether the power of healing was inherent in him *before* or *after* the unction ?

THE ABBOT OF WESTMINSTER SHALL TAKE OFF
THE KING'S CAP.

After anointing of the king's head, let it be covered with a linen cap, because of the holy unction, and so let it remain until the eighth day after the unction; upon which day the abbot of Westminster or his deputy shall come unto the king and take off the said linen cap, and shall wash and mundify the king's head: after the said washing, the abbot of Westminster or his assigns shall put upon the king royal habiliments, *viz. a sindon*, fashioned after the *Dalmatian fashion*, with hose and sandals; and then let these royal robes be made sacred by the archbishop as *patet in libro*.

THE KING SHALL BE CLOTHED IN A LONG
MANTLE BY THE ABBOT.

These offices being finished, the aforesaid king shall be arrayed by the abbot of Westminster or his assigns with a long cloak or mantle, woven with fair imagery of gold, before and behind, with his buskins, pantofles, and spurs fitted to his leg.

THE SETTING THE CROWN UPON THE KING'S
HEAD.

After the king is thus arrayed, then let the crown be placed upon the king's head by the archbishop, and afterwards let a ring be put on the king's hand by a bishop.

OF THE SWORD.

After this, let the royal sword be blessed, and the said king shall receive it from the bishop, and shall gird himself with the same sword, and receive the bracelets; afterwards let him be clothed with a royal cloak.

THE OFFERING OF THE SWORD.

After this, let the king offer the said sword upon the altar to God; which the worthiest* earl then present is to redeem for one hundred shillings, and to carry it naked before the king, the price whereof pertaineth to the said altar.

THE RECEIVING OF THE SCEPTRE.

After this, let the king receive a pair of linen gloves, and after that the sceptre, with the cross in his right hand, and the mace in his left; then being blessed, he shall kiss the bishop, by whom (as also by the residue of the nobility) he shall be honorably conducted to his royal seat, the choir singing "*te Deum laudamus.*"

THE PRELATES AND THE RESIDUE SHALL MAKE
THEIR HOMAGE.

After this, let the prelates and lords make their

* Query, whether this passage should not be *the first earl* rather than *the worthiest*? the sword being borne by the senior nobleman of that degree.

fealty and liege homage to the king, and then let mass begin. *Item*—While “*Gloria in excelsis*” is singing, the king shall be censed by a deacon, and at “*Credo*” he shall kiss the book.

THE OFFERING OF BREAD AND WINE.

While the offertory is singing, let the king approach to the altar, and make his offering of bread and wine; and after that let him also offer a mark of gold; which being done, the king shall a little bow down his head, while the archbishop doth bless him with two orisons, which being finished, let the king be brought back to his throne or estate.

THE KISSING OF THE PAX AFTER THE AGNUS DEI.

The kiss of the *pax* after the *agnus dei* being received, let the king descend from his estate, and humbly approach the altar, and there receive the body and blood of our Lord; which being received, the abbot of Westminster shall minister unto him wine out of a stone chalice pertaining to the king, and then immediately the king shall return to his estate.

Mass being finished, let the king descend from his throne and go unto the high altar; and let the archbishops, bishops, and nobility go before him to the shrine of St. Edward, where the king shall be arrayed with other robes, all which shall be offered upon the altar of St. Edward.

THE TAKING OF THE ROBES.

The great chamberlain (*viz*) the earl of Oxford* shall unclothe the king of the aforesaid robes in a withdrawing place near unto the shrine; which robes, as they are particularly taken from the king, so shall they be laid upon the said altar by the abbot.

ANOTHER CROWN.

The king attired in other honorable apparel shall approach unto the altar of St. Edward, where the archbishop shall put another crown upon his head.

THE KING RETURNETH TO THE PALACE.

The king being thus crowned, and carrying in his hand the royal sceptre from the shrine to the high altar, and from thence to the scaffold, then shall he descend through the midst of the quire by the same way as he came into the church, the aforesaid earls carrying the swords before him, returning with great glory unto the king's palace to dinner.

THE DELIVERY OF THE SCEPTRE.

Dinner being ended, and the king withdrawn into his chamber, the sceptre shall be delivered to the abbot of Westminster or his deputy by the king's own hands, to be kept in the said church of Westminster.

* This alludes to the family of Vere, earls of Oxford, and hereditary great chamberlain of England, now extinct.

THE CORONATION OF THE QUEEN.

And note, that in the coronation of the queen procession shall be celebrated, and if she be crowned with the king, then ought she to be anointed upon the crown of her head, and on her breast; and if she be crowned alone, then ought she to be anointed upon the crown only, crossways, with the chrism.

THE KING'S OATH UPON THE DAY OF HIS
CORONATION.

The archbishop of Canterbury shall demand of the king, saying, "Pleaseth it you to confirm and observe the laws and customs of ancient times, granted from God by just and devout king's unto the English nation, *by oath* unto the said people, especially the laws, customs, and liberties granted unto the clergy and laity by the famous king Edward."

The king answering that he will perform and observe all the premises, then shall the archbishop read unto him the articles, whereunto he shall swear thus, saying,—

"Thou shalt procure unto the church of God, unto the clergy, and people, firm peace, and unity in God, according to thy power." He shall answer, "*I will perform it.*"

"Art thou pleased to be administered in all thy judgements indifferent and upright justice, and to use discretion with mercy and verity." He shall answer, "*I will do it.*"

“ Art thou pleased, that our upright laws and customs be observed ; and dost thou promise, that those shall be protected and maintained by thee, to the honor of God, according to thy strength.” He shall answer, “ *I grant and promise.*”

THE PETITION OF THE BISHOPS.

The admonition of the bishops unto the king follows, and must be read by one, (the bishop of Lincoln), *viz.* “ We desire your pardon, that you would vouchsafe to defend to every one of us, our canonical privileges, with equity and justice, as a king in his kingdom ought to do unto every bishop, abbot, and churches committed unto him.” He shall answer thus:—

THE KING'S ANSWER.

“ With a willing and devout heart, I promise it unto you, and I pardon every one of you, and the churches committed unto you. I will confirm the canonical privileges, minister equity and justice, and will defend them, by God's favor, as far as I am able ; even as a king ought with uprightness to do unto every bishop, abbot, and the churches committed to him.”

THE OATH OF HOMAGE MADE TO THE KING.

“ I become your man leige of life and limb, and troth, and yearly honor to you shall bear against

all men that now live, so help me God, and holy doom. *Item.*—That the archbishop of Canterbury shall first make his fealty, then the bishops, and afterwards all the nobles of the kingdom.

In considering the *Items* of the preceding ceremonial, it is plainly evident, that they were instituted in times of bigotry and superstition ; but they nevertheless have been holden in so much respect and veneration, that even after the Reformation down to the reign of James the Second, the ritual has been celebrated and performed with very little variation, as the elaborate history of the coronation of that monarch, published by the king's order, and compiled by Mr. Sandford (Lancaster Herald), most fully sets forth.

The revolution indeed of 1688, by the choice of a protestant prince to fill the throne of England, introduced some trifling distinctions in the church service, and the coronation oath, (as also in the words of the champion's challenge), but yet the catholic forms of *inunction and kissing the bishops* have continued ; a circumstance, which shews how unwilling our sovereigns have hitherto been to deviate from the customs of their royal ancestors.

Having thus stated the enthronization ceremonies of ancient times, the subsequent brief account of

the coronation of his majesty George the First may tend to make manifest, that when the House of Hanover received the British crown, *a material and most important part* of the solemn rites of that auspicious day was *the repeating and signing the declaration or test, established by certain acts of parliament passed in the reigns of William the Third, and of queen Anne*; and on this occasion to be confirmed by *the coronation oath*, a point which appears most strongly to determine, that a coronation is not *a mere spectacle of public show*, but an *absolute and sacred ceremony*, when a *solemn engagement* is entered into between king and people.

The forms and proceedings contained in the ancient ceremonial were certainly very solemn and impressive, and the cavalcades or processions very grand for the ages in which they prevailed; but the ceremonial observed after the Restoration, upon the coronation of his majesty Charles the Second, was upon such an extended plan, and embraced so much pageantry and show, that the particulars seem worthy of notice; the more especially so, as this coronation was the last at which any knights of the Bath were created, according to the custom of his majesty's predecessors from the time of Henry the Third, and was also the last which in its cavalcade proceeded from the Tower of London.

THE
CEREMONIAL AND PROCEEDINGS
AT THE CORONATION OF
CHARLES THE SECOND.

His Majesty having been happily restored to his dominions, and made his public entry into his metropolitan city of London, was conducted to his palace at Westminster, with the acclamations of his loyal and joyous subjects. After this, the celebration of his coronation was taken into consideration, and preparations were accordingly made to perform it, with a more than usual degree of splendor ; the whole proceedings, were thus set forth by Elias Ashmole, esq. Windsor Herald, a most judicious antiquarian, learned, and exactly versed in the public ceremonies of state, especially in the rites and customs of the most noble and illustrious Order of the Garter : the names and order of the companions, whereof as they were settled in their stalls the 16th of April 1661, were as follows :—

1. THE SOVEREIGN.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 2. Duke of York, | 5. Earl of Salisbury, |
| 3. Prince elector of Bran- | 6. Earl of Northumber- |
| denburgh, | land, |
| 4. Prince Rupert, | 7. Duke of Ormond, |

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 8. Earl of Southampton, | 11. Earl of Sandwich, |
| 9. Earl of Bristol, | 12. Duke of Richmond, |
| 10. Count Marsin, | 13. Earl of Manchester. |

1. Vor'd.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2. The elector Palatine, | 8. Marquis of Newcastle, |
| 3. Prince of Orange, | 9. Prince of Tarante, |
| 4. Prince Edward, | 10. Duke of Albemarle, |
| 5. Earl of Berkshire, | 11. Earl of Oxford, |
| 6. Duke of Espernon, | 12. Earl of Lindsey, |
| 7. Duke of Buckingham, | 13. Earl of Strafford. |

Likewise in order to their attendance upon this grand solemnity, there were created sixty-eight knights of the Holy Trinity, called Knights of the Bath, six earls, and as many barons. The names of the Knights of the Bath, (they being a society of knights never made but at a coronation of a king or a queen, or at a creation of a prince of Wales or duke of York), were,

1. Edward lord Clinton, afterwards earl of Lincoln,
2. John viscount Brackley,
3. Sir Philip Herbert, second son to the earl of Pembroke,
4. Sir William Egerton, second son to the earl of Bridgewater.
5. Sir Vere Fane, second son to the earl of Westmorland,

6. Sir Charles Berkley, eldest son to lord Berkley,
7. Sir Henry Bellasis, eldest son to lord Bellasis,
8. Sir Henry Hide, eldest son to the earl of Clarendon, lord chancellor,
9. Sir Rowland Bellasis, brother to viscount Falconbridge,
10. Sir Henry Capel, son of the late lord Capel,
11. Sir John Vaughan, second son to lord Vaughan earl of Carbury,
12. Sir Charles Stanley, grandchild to the earl of Derby,
13. Sir Francis Fane, } grand-children to the earl of
14. Sir Henry Fane, } Westmorland.
15. Sir William Portman, bart. 22. Sir John Nicholas, son to sir Edward
16. Sir Richard Temple, bart. Nicholas principal secretary of state,
17. Sir William Ducey, bart. 23. Sir John Monson,
24. Sir Bouchier Wray,
18. Sir Thomas Trevor, bart. 25. Sir John Coventry,
26. Sir Edward Hungerford,
19. Sir John Scudamore, bart. 27. Sir John Knevet,
20. Sir William Gardiner, bart. 28. Sir Philip Butler,
29. Sir Adrian Scroop,
21. Sir Charles Cornwallis, eldest son to 30. Sir Rich. Knightly,
31. Sir Henry Heron,
32. Sir John Lewkener,
33. Sir George Brown,
34. Sir Frederick Cornwallis,

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 34. Sir William Terring- | 52. Sir George Freeman, |
| ham, | 53. Sir Nich. Slanning, |
| 35. Sir Francis Godolphin, | 54. Sir Rich. Ingoldsby, |
| 36. Sir Edward Boynton, | 55. Sir John Bates, |
| 37. Sir Grevill Verney, | 56. Sir Edward Heath, |
| 38. Sir Edward Harley, | 57. Sir William Morley, |
| 39. Sir Edward Walpole, | 58. Sir John Bennet, |
| 40. Sir Francis Popham, | 59. Sir Hugh Smith, |
| 41. Sir Edward Wise, | 60. Sir Simon Leech, |
| 42. Sir Christopher Cal- | 61. Sir Penry Chester, |
| throp, | 62. Sir Robert Atkins, |
| 43. Sir Rich. Edgcombe, | 63. Sir Robert Gayre, |
| 44. Sir William Bromley, | 64. Sir Richard Pawle, |
| 45. Sir Thomas Bridges, | 65. Sir Hugh Ducy, ano- |
| 46. Sir Thomas Fanshaw, | ther son to the afore- |
| 47. Sir John Denham, | said Sir Robt. Ducy, |
| 48. Sir Nicholas Bacon, | 66. Sir Steven Hales, |
| 49. Sir James Altham, | 67. Sir Ralph Bash, |
| 50. Sir Thomas Wendey, | 68. Sir —— Whitmore. |
| 51. Sir John Bramston, | |

Which knights of the Bath were first dubbed knights-bachelors, were knighted by the king with the sword of state, and then every one of them was adorned with the red-ribbond of knight-hood of the Bath, with a medal adjoining unto it of three crowns, with an inscription about it of *Tria juncta in uno*; which words till king James's coronation, were *Tria numina juncta in uno*, from

the Holy Trinity, but at that time the word *numina* was left out, which is supposed to be, that from that time it might be looked on to be an order of knighthood in allusion unto the union of the three kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland, as *Tria Regna juncta in uno*.

The commissioners appointed for the calling together of these persons to be knighted, were the duke of Ormond, the earls of Northumberland, Suffolk, Lindsey, and Manchester.

The twelve persons advanced unto the titles of earls and barons, were Edward baron Hide of Hindon, lord high chancellor of England, created earl of Clarendon. Arthur baron Capel, created earl of Essex. Thomas baron Brudenell, earl of Cardigan. Arthur viscount Valentia, earl of Anglesey. Sir John Greenville knight, gentleman of his majesty's bed-chamber, earl of Bath. Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle. Denzell Holles esquire, baron Holles of Ifeld. Sir Frederick Cornwallis knight and baronet, baron Cornwallis of Eye in Suffolk. Sir George Booth baronet, baron de la Mere of Dunham Massey. Sir Horatio Townsend baronet, baron Townsend of Lyn-Regis. Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper baronet, baron Ashley of Winborn St. Giles. John Crew esq. baron Crew of Stene. Who were so created earls and barons on saturday in the afternoon, the 20th of April, 1662, in the banquetting room in White-hall, three days before the king's coronation.

On monday the 22nd of April, his majesty according to the ancient custom, made his cavalcade from the Tower to Westminster, in such a glorious and splendid manner, that it seemed to outvie whatever had been seen before of gallantry and riches, the gorgeousness of apparel, the sparkling of gems, the lustre of gold, in a continued train so dazzling the spectator's sight, as if both the Indies had been summoned over to attend at that day's triumph. In preparation to which, four very stately and magnificent triumphal arches had been erected by the city (according as their charter obligeth them upon such an occasion) for his majesty to pass through to his coronation.

The first in Leadenhall-street, near Lime-street end, made after the Dorick order, representing his majesty's happy arrival in England.

The second, being a naval representation, was near the Exchange in Cornhill.

The third, consisting of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and representing the Temple of Concord, was placed in Cheapside, near Wood-street end.

The fourth, consisting of the Dorick and Ionick orders, and representing the Garden of Plenty, stood in Fleet-street, near White-friars.

All four of them being described at large in a treatise particularly set forth to that purpose by Mr John Ogilby.

THE PROCEEDING OF HIS MAJESTY FROM THE
TOWER TO WESTMINSTER, WAS IN THE FOL-
LOWING ORDER :—

The duke of York's horse guard,
Messengers of the chamber,
Esquires to the knights of the bath,
Knight harbinger, Serjeant porter,
Sewers of the chamber,
Quarter waiters,
The six clerks of the chancery,
Clerks { of the signet, } parliament,
 { privy seal, }
 { council, } crown,
Chaplains having dignities, ten in number,
The king's advocate, and remembrancer,
The king's learned counsel at law,
Masters of the chancery,
King's puisne serjeants,
King's attorney and solicitor
King's eldest serjeants,
Secretaries of the French and Latin tongues,
Gentlemen ushers daily waiters,
Sewers, carvers, and cup-bearers in ordinary,
Esquires of the body,
Masters of standing offices, being no counsellors,
viz. of the rents, revels, ceremonies, armory,
wardrobe, ordnance,
Masters of the requests,
Chamberlains of the exchequer,

Barons of the exchequer, and judges of the law,
according to their dignities,

Lord chief baron,

And lord chief justice of the common-pleas,

Master of the rolls,

Chief justice,

Trumpets.

Gentlemen of the privy chamber,

Knights of the bath,

Knight-marshal,

Treasurer of the chamber,

Master of the jewel-house,

Barons younger sons,

Viscounts younger sons,

The trumpets and serjeant trumpets,

Two pursuivants at arms,

Barons,

Marquisses younger sons,

Earls eldest sons,

Viscounts,

Dukes younger sons,

Marquisses eldest sons.

Two Heralds.

Marquisses,

Dukes.

Serjeants at Arms.

Clarencieux and Norroy,

Lord treasurer,

Lord chancellor,
 Lord high-steward,
 Two persons representing the dukes of Normandy
 and Aquitain,
 Gentleman usher, Garter, Lord mayor,
 The duke of York alone,
 The lord high-constable of England,
 The lord great-chamberlain of England,
 The sword borne by the duke of Richmond.

THE KING.

Equerries, and footmen next his majesty,
 Gentlemen, and pensioners without them,
 The master of the horse leading a spare horse,
 The vice-chamberlain to the king,
 Captain of the pensioners,
 Captain of the guard,
 The guard,
 The king's horse guard,
 The general's horse guard.

THE PROCEEDINGS ON THE DAY OF HIS MAJESTY'S CORONATION WERE AS FOLLOWS:—

Upon tuesday the 23rd of April, being St.
 George's day, about half an hour after seven in the
 morning, the king entered into his rich barge, took
 water from the privy-stairs at White-hall, and
 landed at the parliament stairs; from whence he
 proceeded up to the room behind the lords house,

called the princes lodgings, where after he had reposed himself for a while, he was arrayed in his royal robes of crimson velvet, furred with ermine ; by which time the nobility being assembled, robed themselves in the lords house, and painted chamber.

The judges also, with those of the long-robe, the knights of the Bath, and gentlemen of the privy-chamber, met in the court of requests.

After some space, the king's heralds, and pursuivants, began to set the proceeding in order, each of them taking his share assigned in chapter, (held at the heralds office the evening before) and thence directed all the before-mentioned degrees (except the nobility) down into Westminster-hall, where the rest of the proceeding attended, and from whence the march began.

About half an hour after nine, the nobility (having been first called over in the painted chamber) proceeded each according to his rank and dignity, in their robes and coronets, before the king, through the court of requests, into Westminster-hall, ascended up to the state, which was raised at the west-end, and placed themselves upon each side thereof.

His majesty having taken his chair, under a rich cloth of state, first, Sir Gilbert Talbot, the master of the jewel-house, presented the sword of state, as also the sword called curtana, and two

other swords to the lord high-constable, who took and delivered them to the lord high-chamberlain, and he (having drawn the last) laid them upon the table before the king.

Then the said master of the jewel-house delivered likewise the spurs to the lord high-constable; and he again the same to the lord high-chamberlain, who also placed them upon the table.

Immediately after, the dean and prebends of Westminster, (by whom the regalia had been brought in procession from the Abbey church unto Westminster-hall), being vested in rich copes, proceeded from the lower end thereof in manner following:—

The serjeant of the vestry in a scarlet mantle,
 The children of the king's chapel, being twelve
 in number, in scarlet mantles,
 The quire of Westminster in surplices,
 The gentlemen of the king's chapel, being thirty-
 three in number, in scarlet mantles,
 The pursuivants, heralds, and provincial kings,
 The dean, carrying St Edward's crown,
 Doctor Helyn, the sceptre with the cross,
 Doctor Heywood, the sceptre with the dove,
 Doctor Nicholas, the orb with the cross,
 Doctor Killegrew, king Edward's staff,
 Doctor Jones, the chalice and patena,
 Doctor Dowty, the spoon,
 Doctor Busby, the ampulla.

All standing towards the lower end of the hall, ready to proceed, they made their first reverence together; then coming to the middle of the said hall, they made there a second; and thence going a little further, both the quires fell off, and stood on either side, through which lane, the pursuivants, heralds, and kings passing, fell likewise off on either side, the seniors still placing themselves uppermost towards the throne: after whom the deans and prebends proceeded, and arrived at the foot of the stone steps ascending to the throne, where they made another reverence.

This being done, the dean and prebends, with Garter, principal king of arms before them, (he having waited their coming thither), ascended the steps, and approaching near to the table before the king, made their last reverence.

The dean first presented the crown, which was by the lord high-constable and lord great-chamberlain set upon the table; who afterwards took from each of the prebends that part of the regalia, which they carried, and laid them also by the crown: which done, they retired.

Then the lord great-chamberlain presenting the regalia severally to the king, his majesty thereupon disposed of them unto the noblemen hereafter named, to be carried by them in the proceeding to the abbey-church, viz.—

St. Edward's staff to the earl of Sandwich,

The spurs to the earls of Pembroke and Montgomery,
 The sceptre with the cross to the earl of Bedford,
 The pointed sword (borne on the left hand of curtana) to the earl of Derby,
 The pointed sword (borne on the right hand thereof) to the earl of Shrewsbury,
 The sword called curtana to the earl of Oxford,
 The sword of state to the earl of Manchester,
 The sceptre with the dove to the duke of Albe-marle,
 The orb with the cross to the duke of Buckingham,
 St. Edward's crown to the duke of Ormond,
 The patena to the bishop of Exeter ; and lastly,
 The chalice to the bishop of London.

And because the spoon and ampulla were not to be borne in the proceeding, and therefore ought not to have been brought thither, but placed upon the high altar in the abbey-church, there to lie in readiness ; they were not presented to the king, but commanded to be sent back, thither, and laid thereon.

All things being thus prepared, and it being about ten o'clock, the proceeding began from out the said hall into the palace-yard, through the gate-house, and the end of King-street, thence along the great sanctuary, and so to the west end of the abbey-church, all upon blue cloth, which was spread upon the ground, from the throne in

Westminster-hall, to the great steps in the abbey-church, by sir George Carteret knight, vice-chamberlain, appointed by the king to be his almoner for this day.

THE PROCEEDING TO THE CORONATION WAS IN
THIS FOLLOWING ORDER:—

The drums four,
The trumpets sixteen, in four classes,
The six clerks of the chancery,
Ten of the king's chaplains, having dignities,
The aldermen of London,
The king's learned counsel at law,
The king's solicitor,
The king's attorney,
The king's eldest serjeant at law,
The esquires of the body,
The masters of the request,
The gentlemen of the privy-chamber,
The knights of the Bath,
The barons of the exchequer, and justices of both
benches, two and two, in order, according to
their seniority of the coif,
The lord chief baron,
The lord chief justice of the common-pleas,
The master of the rolls,
The lord chief justice of the king's-bench,
The serjeant porter,
The serjeant of the vestry,

The children of the king's chapel,
 The gentlemen of the king's chapel,
 The prebends of Westminster,
 The master of the jewel-house, who now had
 precedency of the judges, in regard he brought
 the sword and spurs into Westminster-hall, and
 the ring to the church,
 The knights of the privy council,
 Port-cullis, pursuivant at arms,
 The barons in their robes, two and two, carrying
 their caps of crimson velvet, turned up with
 miniver, in their hands,
 The bishops, two and two, according to their dig-
 nities and consecrations,
 Rouge-croix, Blue-mantle, pursuivants,
 The viscounts, two and two, in their robes, with
 their coronets in their hands,
 Somerset, Chester, heralds,
 The earls, two and two, in their robes, holding
 their coronets in their hands,
 Richmond, Windsor, heralds,
 The marquisses of Dorchester and Worcester,
 in their robes, with their coronets in their
 hands,
 Lancaster, York, heralds,
 Norroy, Clarenceux, provincial kings,
 carrying their crowns in their hands,
 The lord high-treasurer,
 The lord high-chancellor,

St. Edward's staff, borne by the earl of Sandwich,
 The third sword, drawn and borne by the earl of
 Derby,

The sword called curtana, drawn and borne by the
 earl of Oxford,

The pointed sword, drawn and borne by the earl
 of Shrewsbury,

The lord mayor of London,

Garter, principal king of arms,

The gentleman-usher of the black-rod,

The earl of Lindsey, lord great-chamberlain of
 England.

Serjeants at arms—

The earl of Suffolk, earl marshal for this present
 occasion,

The sword of state in the scabbard, borne by the
 earl of Manchester, lord chamberlain of the
 household,

The earl of Northumberland, lord high-constable
 of England for this present occasion,

His highness the duke of York.

Serjeants at arms—

The sceptre, with the dove, borne by the duke
 of Albemarle,

St. Edward's crown, borne by the duke of Ormond,
 high-steward for this present occasion,

The orb, borne by the duke of Buckingham,

The patena, borne by the bishop of Exeter, in his
 cope,

The chalice, borne by the bishop of London in his cope,

{ Barons of the cinque-ports, }
 { carrying the canopy. }
 { The pensioners with }
 { their pole-axes. }

THE KING,
 supported by the bishops of
 Bath and Wells, and Duresme,
 His train borne by the lords
 Mandevill, Cavendish, Ossory, and
 Percy; and assisted by lord Mans-
 field master of the robes,
 Lord Lauderdale,
 one of the gentlemen of the bed-
 chamber, to be near to the king.

Mr. Ashburnham, Mr. Seymour,
 both grooms of the bed-chamber,
 Captain of the guard, Captain of the
 pensioners,
 The yeomen of the guard.

{ Barons of the cinque-ports, }
 { carrying the canopy. }
 { The pensioners with }
 { their pole-axes. }

When the proceeding had entered the abbey-church, all passed through the quire, and thence went up the stairs towards the great stage, and as they arrived at the top thereof, were disposed by the heralds into two galleries, built on either side of the upper end of the quire.

That on the north side received the aldermen of London, the judges, and gentlemen of the long-robe, the quire of Westminster, the gentlemen and children of the king's chapel, (excepting twelve gentlemen, four children, and one organist, who went into a gallery, raised on the south side of the upper quire, peculiarly appointed for them); and in the gallery on the south-side, were seated the knights of the Bath, and gentlemen of the privy-chamber.

The king having entered the west-door of the abbey-church, was received with an anthem, begun by the quire of Westminster; who, with the dean and prebends, had before fallen off from the proceeding, a little on the left hand of the middle aisle, and stayed there to attend his coming, where also a fald-stool and cushions were laid ready for his majesty to kneel at.

The anthem sung, was the first, fourth, fifth, and sixth verses of the hundred and twelfth psalm:—

“ I was glad when they said unto me, We will go into the house of the Lord,” &c.

The king arriving at the fald-stool, kneeled down, and used some private ejaculations, which being finished, he thence proceeded into, and through the quire, up to the great theatre (erected close to the four high pillars, standing between

the quire and the altar) upon which the throne of estate was placed, (being a square raised on five degrees), at the entrance whereof was set a chair, foot-stool, and cushion, covered with cloth of gold, whereon he reposed himself.

Immediately after the bishop of London, (who was appointed to officiate, in part, that day; for the archbishop of Canterbury, whose age and weakness rendered him incapable of performing his whole duty at the coronation), having the lord high-constable, the earl-marshal, the lord great-chamberlain, the lord high-chancellor, and lord chamberlain of the household before him, went first to the south, next to the west, and lastly, to the north side of the theatre; and at every of the said three sides, acquainted the people, that he presented to them king Charles, the rightful inheritor of the crown of this realm; and asked them, if they were willing to do their homage, service, and bounden duty to him.

As this was doing, the king rose up, and stood by the aforesaid chair, turning his face still to that side of the stage where the said bishop stood, when he spake to the people; who signified their willingness, by loud shouts and acclamations.

The same question was likewise put by the said bishop to all the nobility present.

Immediately after, this following anthem was sung by the gentlemen of the king's chapel:—

“ Let thy hand be strengthened, and thy right hand be exalted. Let justice and judgment be the preparation of thy seat, and mercy and truth go before thy face.”

In which time, a large carpet was spread by a groom and page of the removing wardrobe, from the altar, down below the half-paces thereof, and over that a silk carpet, and cushion laid by the gentleman-usher of the black-rod, and Mr. Kinnersley: whereupon the bishop of London went down from the stage towards the altar; and having made his reverence, placed himself at the north-side thereof.

Then the king descended from his throne, and proceeded towards the altar, being supported by the bishops of Duresme, and Bath and Wells, with the four swords, the grand officers, the noblemen and bishops, that carried the regalia before him, the dean of Westminster also attending. Being arrived at the steps of the altar, he kneeled down upon the cushion, there laid ready for him, having first offered the pall (which was of cloth of gold, and borne by the earl of Sandwich) as also a wedge of gold of a pound weight (presented unto his hands by lord Cornwallis, treasurer of his household) both which were received from the king by the bishop of London, who laid them reverently upon the altar. Immediately after, his majesty

retired to a chair of state, set on the south-side of the altar, a little below the traverse of crimson taffety.

After this, the bishops and noblemen that carried the regalia, drew near to the altar, and presented every particular to the said bishop of London, who placed them also upon the altar, and having so done, they retired to their seats. Whereupon the king kneeled at a fald-stool (set on the right side of his chair of state, while the bishop of London said this prayer:—

“ O God, who dost visit those that are humble, and dost comfort us by thy Holy Spirit, send down thy grace upon this thy servant Charles, that by him we may feel thy presence among us, through Jesus Christ, Amen.”

This prayer ended, the bishop of Worcester went up into the pulpit, placed on the north side of the altar, opposite to the king, and began his sermon, the text being taken out of the 28th chapter of the proverbs, and the second verse.

From the beginning of the aforesaid offering to this time, the king was bare; but now he put on his cap, made of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine; with which he sate covered all the sermon-time.

On the king's right hand stood the bishop of Duresme, and beyond him the noblemen, that car-

ried the swords, who held them naked, and erect. The duke of York sate a little behind him on his left hand; next to whom stood the bishop of Bath and Wells, together with the lord great chamberlain.

The lord high-chancellor, and lord high-treasurer, sate on a form behind the duke of York, and behind them in a gallery sate the duchess of York.

In the same gallery also were placed—
 Baron Bateville, ordinary ambassador from Spain,
 Prince Maurice of Nassau, extraordinary ambassador from the elector of Brandenburg,
 Monsieur Weyman, the elector's chancellor, who was joined in commission with him,
 The count Coningsmark, envoy from Sweden,
 Monsieur Friesendorf, resident of Sweden,
 Monsieur Petcom, resident of Denmark,
 Monsieur Plessis Bellieure, envoy from monsieur the duke of Orleans,
 Signieur Giavarina, resident of Venice,
 Signieur Bernardi, resident of Genoa,
 Monsieur La-Motte, and monsieur Frays, envoys from the prince elector,
 Monsieur Gormers, deputy-extraordinary from Hamburgh,
 An envoy from the cardinal of Hess,
 The Marquis de Montbrun, with several other gentlemen strangers,

But Don Francisco de Mello, the ambassador of Portugal, was placed in the lord chamberlain's box.

On the north-side of the altar sate the bishop of London, directly opposite to the king in the archbishops chair, covered with purple velvet; the rest of the bishops were placed on forms behind him.

And higher towards St. Edward's chapel stood Garter, principal king of arms, with the officers of the standing and moving wardrobe, *viz.* Mr. Rumbal, and Mr. Townsend, and Mr. Kinnersley, in scarlet gowns, having a crown embroidered with gold on their left sleeves, the groom and page of the wardrobe having scarlet gowns also, but not the badge of the crown; the serjeant of the vestry with his gilt verge, and other vergers: with them also stood Mr. Ashburnham, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Progers, and Mr. Chiffinch, with some other of the king's servant's, who attended to do service.

Opposite to them, on the south-side of the altar, stood the dean and prebends of Westminster.

St. Edward's ancient chair (covered all over with cloth of gold) was placed upon the north-side of the altar, a little lower than that belonging to the archbishop, but something nearer the middle of the aisle, and between the king's chair of state and the pulpit.

Near the pulpit stood the master of the jewel-house, and the lord mayor of London.

The nobility, not formerly named, (who were seated upon forms round about the inside of the stage), when sermon began, drew near to that side thereof which faced the high altar, and stood there.

On the corners of the stage, near the high altar, adjoining to the two uppermost pillars, were places railed in for the provincial kings, heralds, and pursuivants.

The serjeants at arms, being sixteen in number, stood with their maces on their shoulders within the rails, on either side the entrance of the stage from the quire.

Over the door, and at the west-end of the quire, stood the drums and trumpets.

Sermon being ended, the king uncovered his head, and immediately the bishop of London arose from his seat, and drew near to the king's chair of state, and asked him his willingness to take the usual oath to confirm the laws to the people, and namely the franchises granted to the clergy by St. Edward the Confessor, to maintain the gospel established in the kingdom, to keep peace, execute justice, and grant the Commons the rightful customs: unto every of which questions his majesty made particular answers that *he would*.

Then the bishop of Rochester read the bishop's petition to the king; the prayer whereof was, that he would preserve unto them, and the churches

committed to their charge, all canonical privileges, due law, and justice, and protect and defend them, and the churches under their government: which his majesty most graciously by a large answer (which repeated the words of the petition) granted and promised to perform.

Afterwards the king, assisted by the bishops of Duresme, and Bath and Wells, was led from his chair up to the altar (the sword of state being borne before him, and the lord great-chamberlain attending) where he took an oath to perform, and keep what he had promised.

Which oath taken, the king was led in like manner back to his chair of state, and immediately the bishop of London begun the hymn, “*Come Holy Ghost, Eternal God,*” &c. the quires singing the rest of it.

And a little before the ending thereof, the faldstool was set again at the king’s right hand, whereat (as soon as the hymn was finished) he kneeled, the bishop of London standing before him, and saying the following prayer:—

“*We beseech thee, O Lord, Holy Father, Almighty and Everlasting God, for this thy servant Charles,*” &c.

The prayer ended, the bishop of London went to the north side of the altar, the king still kneel-

ing, and forthwith the bishops of Peterborough, and Gloucester, went and kneeled on the upper hault-pace of the altar, where they began the litany, the quires singing the responses; the dean of Westminster kneeling all the while at the king's left hand.

After the litany followed three prayers, said by the bishop of London at the north side of the altar; and a little before the last of them was ended, the archbishop of Canterbury came out at the north door of St. Edward's chapel, vested in a rich ancient cope.

At the ending of the third prayer, the said archbishop standing before the altar, began the versicle:—

“ Lift up your hearts.”

Resp.

“ We lift them up to the Lord.”

Archbishop.

“ Let us give thanks unto the Lord our God.”

Resp.

“ It is meet and right so to do.”

Archbishop.

“ It is very meet, and right, and our bounden duty, that we should at all times, and in all places, give thanks unto thee, O Lord, Holy Father,”
&c.

This preface being finished, the king arose from before the fald-stool, and went to the altar, supported by the aforesaid bishops of Duresme, and Bath and Wells; where he was disrobed by the lord great-chamberlain of his royal robes, which were immediately carried thence into the traverse erected in St. Edward's chapel.

While this was doing, the chair that was before placed at the entrance of the stage was removed, and set on the north side of the altar, betwixt it and St. Edward's chair, whereunto the king came, sat down, and was anointed by the said archbishop, (while the dean of Westminster held the ampulla, and poured the oil out into the spoon), first in the palms of both his hands, in manner of a cross, the archbishop as he anointed him, pronouncing these words:—

“ Let these hands be anointed with holy oil, as kings and prophets have been anointed, and as Samuel did anoint David to be king, that thou mayest be blessed, and established King in this kingdom, and this people, whom the Lord thy God hath given thee to rule over: which he vouchsafe to grant; who, with the Father, and the Holy Ghost, three in person, and one in unity, be blessed, and praised, now, and for evermore,” Amen.

After which the quire sung this anthem :—

“Sadoc the priest, and Nathan the prophet anointed Solomon king, and all the people rejoiced, and said, God save the king.”

At the end of which anthem, the archbishop said this prayer :—

“Look down, Almighty God, with thy favourable countenance upon this glorious king,” &c.

And then proceeded with his anointing the king's breast, between his shoulders, on both his shoulders, the two bowings of his arms, and on the crown of his head, in manner aforesaid.

Which being done, the anointing was dried up with fine linen, and the loops of his shirt closed up by the dean of Westminster, and then the archbishop said these two prayers :—

“God, the Son of God, Christ Jesus our Lord, who is anointed of his Father with the oil of gladness above his fellows,” &c. “God, which art the glory of the righteous, and the mercy of sinners,” &c.

During the time of unction, a rich pall of cloth of gold, (brought from the great wardrobe by

Mr. Rumbal), was held over the king's head by the dukes of Buckingham and Albemarle, the earls of Berks and Sandwich, as knights of the most noble Order of the Garter.

After these prayers, the lord great-chamberlain delivered the coif to the archbishop, who put it on the king's head, and immediately after the dean of Westminster put the coif, with the colobium sindonis, or surplice, upon the king: whereupon the archbishop said this short prayer:—

“ O God, the King of kings, and Lord of lords, by whom kings do reign, and law-givers do make good laws, vouchsafe, we beseech thee, in thy favour, to bless this kingly ornament, and grant that thy servant Charles our King, who shall wear it, may shine in thy sight with the ornament of a good life, and holy actions; and after this life ended, he may for ever enjoy that life and glory which hath no end, through Christ our Lord. Amen.”

This said, the dean of Westminster having likewise fetched the tissue-hose and sandals from the altar, he arrayed the king therewith; as also with the super-tunica, or close pall of cloth of gold, and girded the same about him.

But the taffety red shirt was not made use of at all.

After all this, the said dean took the spurs from off the altar, and delivered them to the lord great-chamberlain, who touched the king's heels therewith, and forthwith sent them back to the altar.

Then the archbishop received the sword of state in the scabbard from the lord chamberlain of the household, and laid it upon the altar, saying this prayer:—

“Hear our prayers, we beseech thee, O Lord, and vouchsafe by thy right hand of majesty, to bless and sanctify this sword, wherewith thy servant Charles desireth to be girt, that it may be a defence and protection of churches, widows and orphans, and all the servants of God, against the savage cruelty of pagans and infidels; and that it may be a fear and terror to all those that lie in wait to do mischief, through Christ our Lord. Amen.”

This prayer finished, the archbishop and bishops assisting, delivered the sword back to the king, saying, *“Accipe gladium per manus episcoporum.”*

Whereupon the lord great-chamberlain girt it about the king, and the archbishop said:—

“Receive this kingly sword, which is hallowed for the defence of the holy church, and delivered unto thee by the hands of the bishops, though

unworthy yet consecrated by the authority of the holy apostles," &c.

After this, the dean of Westminster took the armil,* made of cloth of tissue, (brought thither by Mr. Rumbal, on the behalf of the earl of Sandwich, master of the great wardrobe), and put it about the king's neck, and tied it to the bowings of his arms, the archbishop standing before the king, with the bishop of London on his right hand, and saying:—

“Receive the armil of sincerity and wisdom, as a token of God's embracing, whereby all thy works may be defended against thine enemies, both bodily and ghostly, through Christ our Lord.”

Next the mantle or open pall, being made of cloth of gold, and lined with red taffety, was put upon him by the said dean; the archbishop likewise using the words of signification, *viz.*—

“Receieve this pall, which is formed with four corners, to let thee understand, that the four

* *Armilla sunt in modum stolæ, & ab utraque scapula usque ad Compages Brachiorum erunt dependentes, in ipsis Compagibus laqueis sericis connexa.*

corners of the world are subject to the power of God; and that no man can happily reign upon the earth, who hath not received his authority from heaven."

In the next place, the archbishop took Saint Edward's crown, and blessed it, saying:—

"God, the crown of the faithful," &c. "bless and sanctify this crown, that as the same is adorned with divers precious stones, so this thy servant that weareth it, may be filled with thy manifold graces of all precious virtues, through the King eternal, thy Son our Lord. Amen."

In the mean time, St. Edward's chair was removed into the middle of the aisle, and set right over against the altar, whither the king went and sate down in it, and then the archbishop brought St. Edward's crown from the altar, and put it upon his head.

Whereupon, all the people, with loud and repeated shouts, cried, "*God save the king;*" and by a signal then given, the great ordnance from the Tower were also shot off.

At the ceasing of these acclamations, the archbishop went on, saying:—

"God crown thee with a crown of glory, and righteousness, with the honour and work of

fortitude, that thou by thy ministry, having a right faith and manifold fruit of good works, mayest obtain the crown of an everlasting kingdom, by the gift of him, whose kingdom endureth for ever. Amen."

Adding thereunto this prayer :—

" O God of eternity," &c. " Bless this thy servant who boweth his head unto thy majesty," &c.*

After the prayer, the archbishop read the *Comfortare* :—

" Be strong, and of a good courage, and observe the commandments of the Lord, to walk in his ways," &c.

In the meanwhile, the quires sung this anthem :—

" The king shall rejoice in thy strength, O Lord, exceeding glad shall he be of thy salvation," &c.

Upon this, the dukes, marquisses, earls, and viscounts put on their coronets; the barons their caps: and divers of them came and stood about the king, who still sate in St. Edward's chair.

* At which words the king bowed his head,

Mr. Garter and the provincial kings put on their crowns also.

Then the master of the jewel-house delivered to the archbishop the ring, who consecrated it after this manner, saying :—

“ Bless, O Lord, and sanctify this ring, that thy servant, wearing it, may be sealed with the ring of faith, and by the power of the highest be preserved from sin, and let all the blessings, which are found in holy scripture, plentifully descend upon him, that whatsoever he shall sanctify may be holy ; and whatsoever he bless ; eth, may be blessed. Amen.”

After which, he put it upon the fourth finger of the king’s right hand, and said :—

“ Receive this ring of kingly dignity, and by it the seal of Catholic faith, that as this day thou art adorned the head and prince of this kingdom, and people, so thou mayest preserve as the author, and establisher of Christianity, and the Christian faith ; that, being rich in faith, and happy in works, thou mayest reign with him, that is King of kings ; to whom be honour and glory, for ever and ever. Amen.”

And then began this prayer :—

“O God, to whom belongeth all power, and dignity, give unto thy servant Charles the fruit of his dignity, wherein grant he may long continue, and fear thee always, and always labour to please thee, through Christ our Lord. Amen.”

When this prayer was finished, the linen gloves were delivered to the king by the lord great-chamberlain: who, going to the altar, ungirt his sword, and offered it at the altar in the scabbard; which being redeemed by the lord chamberlain of the household, was drawn out of the scabbard, and carried naked by him all the following part of the solemnity.

Then the archbishop took the sceptre, with the cross, from off the altar, and delivered it into the king's right hand, saying:—

“Receive this sceptre, the sign of kingly power, the rod of kingdoms, the rod of virtue, that thou govern thyself aright, and defend the holy church, and Christian people committed by God unto thy charge, punish the wicked, and protect the just, and lead them in the ways of righteousness, and that from this temporal kingdom thou mayest be advanced to an eternal kingdom, by his goodness whose kingdom is everlasting. Amen.”

While this was pronounced by the archbishop, Mr. Henry Howard delivered to the king a rich glove, which he put on his right hand, and then received the sceptre: and after that the archbishop said this prayer:—

“ O Lord, the fountain of all good things,” &c.

“ Grant, we beseech thee, to this thy servant Charles, that he may order aright the dignity, which he hath obtained,” &c.

During which time, the said Mr. Howard performed the service of supporting the king's right arm, according as it was adjudged to him by the Court of Claims, by virtue of holding the manor of Worksop in the county of Nottingham.

Next of all, the archbishop took the sceptre with the dove, and gave it into the king's hand also, saying:—

“ Receive the rod of virtue and equity, learn to make much of the godly, and to terrify the wicked, shew the way to those that go astray, offer thy hand to those that fall, repress the proud, lift up the lowly, that our Lord Jesus Christ may open to thee the door, who saith of himself, ‘ I am the door, by me if any man enter, he shall be safe.’ And let him be thy help, who is the key of David, and the sceptre

of the house of Israel, 'who openeth, and no man shutteth, who shutteth, and no man openeth; who bringeth the captive out of prison where he sate in darkness, and in the shadow of death.' That in all things thou mayest follow him, of whom the prophet David saith, 'The sceptre of thy kingdom is a right sceptre, thou hast loved righteousness, and hated iniquity; wherefore God, even thy God, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows, even Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.'

After which the king kneeled, holding both the sceptres in his hands, while the archbishop thus blessed him:—

"The Lord bless thee, and keep thee; and as he hath made thee king over his people, so may he still prosper thee in this world, and make thee partaker in this eternal felicity in the world to come. Amen."

Then the king arose, and set himself again in St. Edward's chair, while the archbishop and bishops present, one after another, kneeled before him, and were kissed by him.

In the mean time, the king's chair of state, wherein he was anointed, was set above the upper

steps at the entrance upon the theatre, whither the king went, as soon as he had performed the ceremony of kissing the bishops, having now four swords borne naked before him, the archbishops, bishops, and great officers attending: at his arrival there, the archbishop said this prayer, the king kneeling:—

“Grant, O Lord, that the clergy, and people, gathered together by thine ordinance for this service of the king, may by the most gracious assistance of thy goodness, and the vigilant care of thy servant our king, be continually governed, and preserved in all happiness.”

Then the king arose, and reposed himself in the said chair, while both the quires sung *“Te Deum.”*

When *“Te Deum”* was ended, the king ascended his throne placed in the middle of the theatre, the swords, and great officers standing on either side; as also the bishops, some in copes, others in rochets, the archbishop then saying:—

“Stand, and hold fast from henceforth that place, whereof hitherto you have been heir by the succession of your fore-fathers,” &c.

After this, the bishops and nobility did their homage to the king in manner following:—

And first the archbishop of Canterbury kneeled down before the king's knees and said :—

“ I, William archbishop of Canterbury, shall be faithful and true, and faith and truth bear unto you, our sovereign lord, and your heirs, Kings of England, and shall do, and truly acknowledge the service of the land, which I claim to hold of you, in the right of the church : So help me God.”

Which said, he kissed the king's left cheek.

The like did all the other bishops, that were present.

Then came up the duke of York, with Garter principal king of arms, before him, and his train borne by two gentlemen, who, being arrived at the throne, kneeled down before the king, put off his coronet, and did his homage; at which the drums beat, trumpets sounded, and all the people shouted.

The like did the dukes of Buckingham and Albemarle, for themselves and the rest of the dukes.

So also did the marquisses of Worcester and Dorchester.

Next, the earl of Oxford did homage after the same manner for himself, and all the rest of the

earls, who attended upon him to signify their consents.

After him, viscount Hereford did the like for himself, and the rest of the viscounts ; and then the drums beat, and trumpets sounded again, and the people shouted.

Lastly, baron Audley in like manner did homage for himself, and all the baronage, who also accompanied him to the throne, in testification of their consents ; which being finished, drums, trumpets, and shouts followed.

Note, that the words of homage were said by every one of the nobility, that kneeled down, viz.—

“ I, N. N. do become your liege-man of life, and limb, and of earthly worship ; and faith and truth I shall bear unto you, to live, and die, against all manner of folks : So God me help.”

Afterwards the duke of York, and all the Nobility singly ascended the throne, and touched the king's crown, promising by that ceremony to be ever ready to support it with all their power.

During the performing of this solemn ceremony, the lord high-chancellor went to the south-west, and north sides of the stage, and proclaimed to the people the king's general pardon, being attended

by Mr. Garter to the south side, and by a gentleman-usher, and two heralds to the other two sides.

And at these three sides, at the same time, did lord Cornwallis, treasurer of his majesty's household, fling abroad the medals, both of gold and silver, prepared for the coronation, as a princely donation, or largess, among the people.

The king being thus enthronized, the gentlemen of his chapel began this following anthem :—

“ Behold, O Lord, our defender, and look upon the face of thine anointed.

The violins, and other instrumental music, (who were robed in scarlet mantles, and placed in a gallery erected over against them, on the north side of the altar), answering alternately : at the ending of which anthem, the trumpets sounded, and drums beat again. In which time the king took off his crown, and delivered it to the lord high-chamberlain to hold ; the sceptre with the cross to Mr. Henry Howard, and that with the dove to the duke of Albemarle.

The epistle (taken out of the first epistle of St. Peter, the second chapter, and beginning at the eleventh verse) was read by the bishop of Chichester.

The gospel, (being part of the twenty-second chapter of St. Matthew, beginning at the fifteenth verse), by the bishop of Ely.

After which, the Nicene creed was began by the bishop of London, and sung by the gentlemen of the chapel, with verse and chorus, (that, and the rest of the special music for the solemnity, being set by captain Cook, master of the children of his majesty's said chapel). The violins and other instrumental music, placed in the gallery over-against them, alternately playing.

All which time the king stood by his throne.

But towards the end of the creed he took again his crown from the lord great-chamberlain, and put it on his head; as also the sceptre with the cross, from Mr. Howard, and that with the dove from the duke of Albemarle, and prepared for his descent from his throne towards the altar, to receive the communion.

And, as soon as the singing of the creed was fully ended, the king descended with the crown on his head, and sceptres in both hands, (the bishops of Duresme, and Bath and Wells, supporting him), with the four swords naked before, and all the great officers attending.

In the time of this proceeding, the quire sung:—

“ Let my prayer come up into thy presence as the incense, and the lifting up of my hand be as an evening-sacrifice.

Here the archbishop of Canterbury retired from the ceremonies into St. Edward's chapel, and thence went home, leaving the remainder of his duty to be performed by the bishop of London.

At the king's approach to the altar, the bishop of Ely delivered unto him bread and wine, which he there offered, and then returned to the fald-stool on the south side of the altar, near his chair of state, before which he kneeled down, and laid his crown upon the cushion, before him, towards his right hand; and the sceptre with the dove, on his left; and gave again to Mr. Howard the sceptre with the cross, who held it, kneeling on the king's right hand: the grand officers, and the noblemen, with the four swords naked and erect, standing about him.

Then the bishop of London said this prayer:—

“ Bless, O Lord, we beseech thee, these thy gifts, and sanctify them unto this holy use,” &c.

At the end of which, lord Cornwallis treasurer of the household, presented the king with another wedge of gold; which goeth under the name of the mark of gold. This the king offered into the bason, kneeling still at the fald-stool, while the bishop of London said the following prayer:—

“Almighty God give thee the dew of Heaven, and the fatness of the earth, and abundance of corn and wine,” &c.

And next pronounced this blessing:—

“Bless, O Lord, the virtuous carriage of this King, and accept the work of his hands: replenish the realm with the blessings of heaven, of the dew, of the water, and of the deeps.”

Then the bishop proceeded to the consecration of the sacrament: which being finished, he first of all received; next, the dean of Westminster; then the bishop of Bath and Wells; and lastly the bishop of Duresme.

These four prelates having communicated, preparation was made for the king's receiving, who kneeled all this while before his fald-stool.

The towel was brought thither by Mr. Rumbal on the behalf of the master of the wardrobe, and presented to the bishops of Hereford and Carlisle, who held it before the king, while he received.

The bishop of London gave the king the bread, and the dean of Westminster the cup.

As soon as the king had received, this anthem was begun by the upper quire:—

“O hearken unto the voice of my calling, my King, and my God,” &c.

In the mean while, the king returned to his throne upon the theatre, with the crown on his head, and bearing the sceptres in his hands.

When he came thither, he put off his crown, and delivered it to the lord great-chamberlain, the sceptre with the cross to Mr. Howard, and the other with the dove to the duke of Albemarle.

And then the bishop of London went on with the communion, which being finished, the king (attended as before) descended from his throne crowned, with both the sceptres in his hands.

The rest of the regalia (which lay all this while on the altar) being delivered to the noblemen, that brought them in the proceeding to the church were carried before him, and thence the king proceeded into St. Edward's chapel, the organs playing all the while.

Where being arrived, he took off St. Edward's crown, and delivered it to the bishop of London, who immediately laid it upon St. Edward's altar; all the rest of the regalia were given into the hands of the the dean of Westminster, and laid there also.

Afterwards the king entered into the traverse erected in the middle of the wall, on the backside of the high altar, and there retired, while he was disrobed of St. Edward's robes by Mr. Seymour, and Mr. Ashburnham, grooms of the bed-chamber, on the behalf of the lord high-chamberlain, Mr.

Elliot, Mr. Progers, colonel Philips, and Mr. Chiffinch assisting.

These robes were laid on St. Edward's altar, by the bishop of Duresme; and afterwards delivered to the dean of Westminster to lay up with the regalia.

After this, the king was arrayed in his purple robes, and then came near to St. Edward's altar, where the bishop of London stood ready with the imperial crown in his hands, and set that upon the king's head; thereupon the king took the sceptre with the cross in his right hand, with the globe in his left; and immediately the proceeding (ordered also by the heralds) began thence into Westminster-hall, the same way that he came, and attended after the same manner, saving that the noblemen and bishops, which brought the regalia to the abbey-church, went not now immediately before the king, as they did then, but were ranked in places according to their degrees, and consecrations; all the noblemen, with their coronets and caps on their heads. The kings of arms marched likewise with their crowns on.

The proceeding having entered Westminster-hall, the nobility, and others who had tables assigned them, went, and placed themselves thereat; but the king (attended with the great officers) withdrew into the Inner Court of Wards, for half an hour.

In the mean time, all the tables in the hall were served, (*viz.*) before the king's service came up; and were placed in this manner:—

On the right hand of the king's throne, below in the hall, were set two tables, one beneath the other: at the upper end of the first next the state, (which had two side tables to serve it), sate the bishops, and below them the judges, with the rest of the long robe.

At the second table, (which had two side board tables likewise to serve it), sate the masters of the chancery, and the six clerks.

And here, at this table, were the barons of the Cinque-ports, necessitated to sit, although the upper end of the first table was appointed for them.

The occasion this:—No sooner had the afore-said barons brought up the king to the foot of the stairs in Westminster-hall, ascending to his throne, and turned on the left hand (towards their own table) out of the way, but the king's footmen most insolently, and violently seized upon the canopy, which the barons endeavouring to keep and defend, were by their number and strength dragged down to the lower end of the hall, nevertheless still keeping their hold; and, had not Mr. Owen York-herald been accidentally near the hall door, and seeing the contest, caused the same to be shut, the footmen had certainly carried it away by force. But in the interim also, (speedy notice

hereof having been given the king), one of the equeries was sent from him, with command to imprison the footmen and dismiss them out of his service, which put an end to the present disturbance.

These footmen were also commanded to make their submission to the Court of Claims (which was accordingly done by them, the 30th of April following, and the canopy then delivered back to the said barons).

While this disturbance happened, the upper end of the aforesaid table was taken up by the bishops, judges, &c. and hereupon it came to pass, that the barons of the Cinque-ports lost their places, and were necessitated to sit down at the said second table, with the masters of chancery, &c. where there was room left by some of the long robe, that sate at the upper table.

Upon the left hand of the king's throne, below, on the other side of the hall, was placed likewise a long table, which reached down near to the Common-Pleas court, whereat the nobility dined; and this table had four side-board-tables to serve it.

And behind this, close to the wall, at a shorter table, sate the lord mayor, aldermen, recorder, and twelve chief citizens of London, who had also two side-tables to serve them.

Lastly, within the court of Common-Pleas was

a table with one side-table to serve it, set for the officers of arms, whereat they also dined. Each table was furnished with three courses answerable to that of the king's, besides the banquet.

A little before the king returned to dinner, two esquires of the body, (*viz.*) Ferdinando Marsham, and Henry Norwood, took their seats upon two little foot-stools, on either side of the foot of the king's chair, (placed in the middle of the table), and there sate until the king came in to dinner; when rising, and performing their duty in placing the king's robes for his better conveniency of sitting, they sate down again at the king's feet a good part of dinner-time, and until the king gave them leave to rise; he accepting that time of session in full performance of their service.

On the right side of the throne was erected a gallery, for the king's of arms, heralds, and pursuivants; and opposite to that, on the other side, another for the music: and below, on the old scaffolds, next the court of Common-Pleas, stood the king's trumpeters.

THE PROCEEDING AT CARRYING UP
OF THE FIRST COURSE TO THE
KING'S TABLE.

Sir George Barker, Sir William Boreman,
Clerks Comptrollers;

Mr. Stephen Fox, Sir Henry Wood,
Clerks of the green-cloth ;

all four in black velvet gowns, trimmed with black silk, and gold lace, with velvet caps raised in the head.

William Ashburnham esquire, cofferer.

Six serjeants at arms, two and two.

The earl-marshal on the left hand,
The lord high-steward,

The lord high-constable on the right hand ;

all three mounted on horseback in their robes, and with their coronets on their heads; having their horses richly trapped.

Six serjeants at arms, two and two.

Comptroller of the household,
Treasurer of the household,
with their white staves ;

Earl of Dorset, sewer ;

Earl of Chesterfield, (his assistant);

The knights of the Bath;

who carried up the service, two and two to a dish, which was set upon the table by the earl of Lincoln, carver, assisted by the earl sewers.

In the rear came up three clerks of the kitchen, (*viz.*) Mr. Leonard Pinkney, Mr. John Clements, and Mr. Henry Firebrass, all suited in black figured satin gowns, and velvet caps, in fashion like those worn by the clerks comptrollers.

Dinner being set on the table, the king came forth from the Inner Court of Wards, in his royal robes, with the crown on his head, and sceptre in his hand, having the three swords borne naked before him, and went directly to his chair at the table, wherein he sate down to dinner, the bishop of London saying grace. The bason and ewer were brought up and presented by the earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, assisted by lord Paget, and the serjeant of the ewery.

On the king's right hand, the noblemen that carried the three swords, stood holding them naked, and erected, all the dinner-while; at his left hand stood the lord high-chamberlain, to whom the king had given the sceptre to hold; and at the table's end, on the king's left hand, sate the duke of York in his robes and coronet.

Soon after dinner was begun, lord Alington carried to the king his first draught of drink in a silver gilt cup, being assisted by the earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, viscount Montague, and lord Paget, his assistants.

The office of cup-bearer, as also the fee, having been by the Court of Claims adjudged to him, as being seized of the manor of Wymundeley in

the county of Hertford ; and when the king had drank, the said lord Allington received the cup for his fee.

Next, Thomas Leigh esquire, was brought up to the table with a mess of pottage, called dille-grout, this service being adjudged unto him by the aforesaid Court of Claims in right of the manor of Addington, in the county of Surrey ; whereupon the lord high-chamberlain presented him to the king, who accepted the service but did not eat thereof.

Afterwards, a little before the second course was ready, Sir Edward Dymoke (to whom the Court of Claims had adjudged the office of the king's champion, as being seized of the manor of Scrivelsby, in the county of Lincoln) entered the hall on a goodly white courser, and armed at all points in rich armour, having a plume of blue feathers in his helm, he there made a stand for some time, and then advanced in manner following, way being made for him by the knight-marshal :—

First, two trumpets,
 The serjeant-trumpeter,
 The serjeant at arms,
 An esquire carrying a target, having the champion's
 own arms depicted thereon.
 An esquire, carrying the champion's lance upright.

Mr. Owen York-herald,
 The earl-marshal on his left hand,
 The champion,
 The lord high-constable on his right hand,
 both likewise on horseback.

At the lower end of the hall, York-herald proclaimed the challenge, in these words following:—

“ If any person, of what degree soever, high or low, shall deny, or gain-say our sovereign lord King Charles the Second, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, son and next heir to our sovereign lord Charles the First, the last king deceased, to be right heir to the imperial crown of this realm of England, or that he ought not to enjoy the same; here is his champion, who saith, that he lieth, and is a false traitor, being ready in person to combat with him, and in this quarrel will adventure his life against him, on what day soever he shall be appointed.”

Thereupon the champion threw down his gauntlet, which lying some small time, and no body taking it up, it was delivered unto him again by York-herald. Then all advanced forward, until the champion came to the middle of the hall, where York-herald made the like proclamation, and the gauntlet was again thrown down, taken

up, and returned to the champion ; who advanced to the foot of the ascending steps to the state, and at the top of the said steps, the said herald proclaimed the said challenge the third time ; whereupon the champion threw down his gauntlet again, which nobody taking up, it was delivered unto him.

This being done, the earl of Pembroke and Montgomery (assisted as before) presented on the knee to the king a gold cup with a cover, full of wine, who drank to his champion, and by the said earl sent him the cup ; and he, after three reverences drank it all off, went a little backward, and so departed out of the hall, taking the said cup for his fee, according as had been adjudged him by the said Court of Claims.

When this solemnity was finished, the king's heralds and pursuivants descended from their gallery, and went into the hall, to the lower end of the noblemen's table, and there all together made their reverence. Thence they proceeded a little further, and there made a second reverence ; and the like reverence at the steps ascending to the state : where all standing still, Garter, principal king of arms, cried "*Largess*" thrice, and proclaimed the king's style in Latin, French, and English, making reverence between every style. At the finishing of which, they all retired backward into the midst of the hall, and there, after crying "*Largess*"

again thrice, he proclaimed the king's style as before. Lastly, they went yet backwards to the end of the said noblemen's table, and did the same again; and from thence into the Common-Pleas court to dinner.

Immediately after this, the second course was brought up by the gentlemen-pensioners, with the former solemnity.

And the last dish, being carried by Erasmus Smith esquire, he having delivered the same to the table, presented the king with three maple-cups, on the behalf of Robert Barnham esquire, who was seized of the manor of Nether Bilsington in the county of Kent.

Lastly, the lord mayor of London presented the king with wine in a golden cup, having a cover; of which the king having drank, the said lord mayor received it for his fee.

By this time the day being far spent, the king (having water brought him by the earl of Pembroke and his assistants) washed, and rose from dinner before the third course was brought in; and retiring into the Inner Court of Wards, he there disrobed himself: and from thence he went privately to his barge, which waited for him at the Parliament stairs, and so to the Privy stairs at White-hall, where he landed.

THE
CEREMONIAL
OF THE
PUBLIC ENTRY AND CORONATION
OF HIS MAJESTY
GEORGE THE FIRST.

The excessive pageantry displayed in the antecedent account was certainly well suited to the peculiar occasion on which it took place: but though the Restoration was an event of joyous congratulation to every loyal family in the kingdom, yet the satisfaction could not be greater than seems to have been expressed when the House of Hanover first succeeded to the crown of this realm, at which memorable epoch, the grand cavalcade of his majesty George the First was ordered, viz.

THE PUBLIC ENTRY OF GEORGE THE FIRST,
SEPTEMBER 20th, 1714.

The king having declared his intention to make his public entry from Greenwich through the city of London to his royal palace at St. James's, public notice was given by the earl marshal to that effect, and accordingly on Monday the 20th of September, the king and prince made their entry with such pomp and magnificence as can

hardly be paralleled in any other nation. At twelve o'clock his majesty, accompanied by his royal highness the prince, and the duke of Northumberland, captain of the life-guard in waiting, set out from Greenwich, his majesty's coach being preceded by above two hundred of those of the nobility and gentry, all with six horses, the juniors being ordered to march first. When the king arrived at St. Margaret's-hill in Southwark, he was met by the lord mayor, aldermen, recorder, sheriffs, and officers of the city of London, in whose name sir Peter King, recorder, made a congratulatory speech to his majesty.

The lord mayor of London having received the city sword from the king, his majesty proceeded to St. James's in the following manner:—A detachment of horse grenadiers to clear the way. A detachment of the artillery-company in buff coats, &c. The two marshals on horseback, with their men on foot, to make way. Two of the city trumpets on horseback. The sheriffs' officers on foot, with javelins in their hands. Two city trumpets on horseback. The lord mayor's officers in black gowns, on foot, two and two. Two more of the city trumpets on horseback. The city banner, borne by the water-bailiff on horseback, with a servant on foot in a coloured livery. Then the city officers on horseback, in their proper gowns, each attended by a servant on foot in coloured liveries. The

four attorneys, two and two. The solicitor, and the remembrancer. The two secondaries. The comptroller. The four common-pleaders. The two judges. The town-clerk. The common-serjeant, and the chamberlain. Two more of the city trumpets on horseback. The king's banner, borne by the common-hunt on horseback, with a servant on foot, in a coloured livery. The common cryer in his gown, and the city sword-bearer in his black damask gown and gold chain, both on horseback, each having a servant on foot in coloured liveries. Then those who had fined for sheriff or alderman, or served the office of sheriff or alderman, in scarlet gowns on horseback, according to their seniorities, two and two, the juniors first, each attended by two servants on foot in coloured liveries. The two sheriffs in scarlet gowns on horseback, with their gold chains, and their white staves in their hands, each attended by two servants on foot, in coloured liveries. The aldermen below the chair on horseback, in scarlet gowns, two and two, each attended by his beadle and two servants, on foot, in coloured liveries. Then the aldermen above the chair in scarlet gowns, on horseback, wearing their gold chains, attended by their beadles, and two servants each, in coloured liveries. Then the coaches of the nobility, great officers, &c. to the number of above two hundred, with six horses each. The knight-marshal's men on horseback,

two and two. The knight-marshal on horseback. The king's kettle-drums. The drum-major. The king's trumpets, two and two. The serjeant-trumpet with his mace. Pursuivants of arms uncovered, two and two. Heralds of arms. King's of arms. Serjeants at arms with their maces, bare-headed. The recorder, in a scarlet gown, on horseback, uncovered. The lord mayor of London, in his crimson velvet gown, on horseback, wearing his rich collar and jewel, uncovered, bearing the city sword by his majesty's permission, with only four servants on foot, bare-headed, in coloured liveries. Garter king of arms, or his deputy, on the right hand, uncovered. Gentleman usher of the black-rod, on his left hand uncovered. The king and prince in a coach. The yeomen of the guard. The king's footmen. Captain of the yeomen of the guard. Lieutenant of the yeomen of the guard. Equerry. The king's footmen in waiting. Yeomen of the guard. His majesty's horse-guards closed the proceeding.

Thus the king passed from St. Margaret's-hill to his royal palace at St. James's, where his majesty arrived between seven and eight o'clock in the evening. The trained-bands of Southwark, by order of the lord-lieutenant of Surrey, lined the way from Kent-street-end, to the foot of London Bridge. Three regiments of the city trained-bands made a guard from the Bridge to Stocks-

market. The several companies of London, with their ensigns, lined the streets on both sides, from Stocks-market to St. Paul's Church-yard, at the east end whereof the children of Christ's Hospital stood, and one of the king's boys made a speech to his majesty. And the other three regiments of the city trained-bands guarded the way from St. Paul's Church-yard to Temple-bar. From Temple-bar, the steward, high-bailiff, and burgesses of Westminster, in their gowns, attended by all the constables and beadles, with their respective staves: And the high bailiff's officers, with their ensigns of office, lined the way: And next to them the militia of Westminster made a guard, leaving a space between them and his majesty's foot-guards (who lined the way from St. James's into the Strand) for the artillery-company of London to draw up in, who proceeded so far with the consent of the lord-lieutenant of Middlesex, and there made a stand. The great guns at the Tower were fired when his majesty took coach, as also when he passed over London Bridge; at his majesty's arrival at his palace, the cannon in the Park were three times discharged; and the evening concluded with bonfires, illuminations, and all other marks of the most universal public joy.

THE CORONATION OF HIS MAJESTY GEORGE I.
OCTOBER 20th, 1714.

The time of the king's coronation having been fixed, his majesty, in imitation of his royal predecessors, resolved to grace the solemnity by advancing some of the former peers to higher degrees, and by creating some new ones. Accordingly, on the 15th of October, he was pleased to direct letters patent to pass the great seal of Great Britain, for creating—

James, lord Chandos, earl of Caernarvon; but that lord dying, his eldest son James was created viscount of Wilton, Com. Hereford, and earl of Caernarvon.

Lewis, lord Rockingham, baron of Throwley, in the county of Kent, viscount Sondes of Lees-Court, in the same county, and earl of Rockingham.

Charles, lord Ossulston, earl of Tankerville.

Charles, lord Halifax, viscount Sunbury, in the county of Middlesex, and earl of Halifax.

Heneage, lord Guernsey, earl of Aylesford, in the county of Kent.

John lord Harvey, earl of Bristol.

Thomas, lord Pelham, vicount Haughton, in the county of Nottingham, and earl of Clare.

Henry, earl of Thomond, of the kingdom of Ireland, viscount Tadcaster, in the county of York.

James, viscount Castleton, of the kingdom of Ireland, baron Saunderson of Saxby, in the county of Lincoln.

Bennet, lord Sherard, of the kingdom of Ireland, baron of Harborough, in the county of Leicester.

Gervase, lord Pierrepont, of the kingdom of Ireland, baron Pierrepont of Hanslop, in the county of Bucks.

Henry Boyle esquire, baron of Carlton, in the county of York.

Sir Richard Temple, baron of Cobham.

The day before, by order of the court of aldermen, the lord mayor elect, the recorder, and the two sheriffs, went to St. James's, to desire the honour of his majesty's presence in the city on the lord-mayor's day. His majesty was graciously pleased to accept the invitation, and conferred the honour of knighthood on Robert Breedon esquire, one of the sheriffs.

On the 16th of October was held at St. James's a chapter of the most noble order of the Garter, where the king, and several of the knights companions being present, Charles duke of Bolton; John, duke of Rutland; Lionel Cranfield, earl of Dorset and Middlesex; and Charles, earl of Halifax; were elected knights companions of the said order, having been first introduced into the chapter, and knighted by the sovereign with the sword of

state; and then withdrawing, were afterwards severally sent for in, (according to the usual forms of the order above mentioned), and invested with the Garter and George, with the usual ceremonies.

The 20th of October being appointed for his majesty's coronation, the same was performed in manner following:—

His majesty came to Westminster about nine in the morning, and retired into the Court of Wards, till the nobility, and those who formed the first part of the proceeding, being put in order by the heralds, came down in solemn procession to Westminster-hall, where his majesty being seated under his canopy of state, the swords and spurs were presented to him, and laid upon the table at the upper end of the hall.

Then the dean and prebendaries of Westminster having brought the crown and other regalia, with the bible, chalice, and patena, they were presented severally to his majesty, and shortly after were, together with the swords and spurs, delivered to the lords appointed to carry them.

Whereupon the procession began in this manner:—The dean's beadle of Westminster; the high-constable of Westminster, with his staff; drums and trumpets; six clerks in Chancery, two abreast, (as all the former part of the proceeding went); chaplains having dignities; aldermen of London; masters in Chancery; the king's younger serjeants;

the solicitor and attorney-general; the king's ancient serjeants; gentlemen of the privy bed-chamber; judges; children of Westminster, and of the king's chapel; quire of Westminster, and gentlemen of the chapel; prebendaries of Westminster; master of the jewel-house; and privy-counsellors not peers; all in their proper habits, as usual at coronations.

Then two pursuivants of arms; barons in their crimson velvet robes, with their coronets in their hands, (two abreast, as all the peers went); bishops; a herald of arms; viscounts; two heralds of arms; earls; two heralds of arms; marquisses; two heralds of arms; dukes; two kings of arms, with their coronets; the lord privy-seal; lord president of the council; lord-archbishop of York; lord-chancellor; two persons representing the dukes of Aquitaine and Normandy.

Next, the lords who bore the regalia, (*viz.*) the earl of Salisbury, St. Edward's staff; lord viscount Longueville, in right of his claim, the spurs; the earl of Dorset and Middlesex, the sceptre with the cross; the earls of Sunderland, Pembroke, and Lincoln, the three swords; then Garter's deputy, with his coronet, between the usher of the black-rod and the lord mayor of London; then the lord great-chamberlain of England single; then his royal highness the prince of Wales, in his robes of estate, of crimson velvet, furred with ermine, his

coronet set with precious stones, and cap borne by the earl of Hertford, on a crimson velvet cushion, and wearing a like cap of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, by his majesty's royal permission; his train supported by Augustus Schutz and Adolphus Oughton esquires; the two eldest grooms of his royal highness's bed-chamber, assisted by Henry Killegrew esquire, gentleman of his royal highness's robes. The earl of Derby with the sword of state, between the duke of Montague, lord high-constable for that day, and the earl of Suffolk and Bindon, as earl-marshal of England; the duke of Grafton, lord high-steward on that occasion, with the crown, between the duke of Argyle, bearing the sceptre with the dove, and the duke of Somerset with the orb; the bishop of Salisbury with the Bible, between the bishop of Litchfield and Coventry with the patena, and the bishop of Bangor with the chalice.

Then the king, in his royal robes of crimson velvet, furred with ermine, and bordered with a rich broad gold lace, wearing the collar of the order of St. George, (as did all the knights of the said order), and the knights of the order of St. Andrew wore likewise the collar of that order, and on his head a cap of estate of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, adorned with a circle of gold, enriched with diamonds, supported by the bishops of Durham, and Bath and Wells, under a canopy,

borne by the barons of the Cinque-ports ; his train borne by four noblemen's eldest sons, (*viz.*)—lord Walden, lord Mandevile, lord Rialton, lord Desford, assisted by the king's vice-chamberlain, in the absence of the master of the robes ; the serjeants at arms and gentlemen-pensioners going on each side.

The regalia and canopy.

Next followed the captain of his majesty's horse-guard, between the captain of the yeomen of the guard, and the captain of the band of gentlemen-pensioners, with the lieutenant and standard-bearer of the gentlemen pensioners on either hand of them ; and the officers and yeomen of the guard closed the proceeding.

Thus the whole proceeding marched on foot upon blue cloth to Westminster Abbey, the houses and streets on each side being crowded with vast numbers of spectators, expressing their great satisfaction by loud and repeated acclamations.

Being entered into the church, and all duly placed, the lord-archbishop of Canterbury, who performed this great solemnity, began with the recognition, which ended with a great shout from each side of the theatre : then his majesty made his first oblation, and the lords who bore the regalia, presented them at the altar : the litany was sung on the east side of the theatre by the bishops of Litchfield and Coventry, and Norwich ; and after the

epistle, gospel, and Nicene creed, the lord-bishop of Oxford preached on this text, *Psal. cxviii. 24.* “*This is the day which the Lord hath made, we will rejoice and be glad in it.*”

After sermon, his majesty repeated and signed the Declaration or Test established by certain acts of parliament made in the reigns of William and Mary, and queen Anne, and *took the Coronation Oath*, which he *likewise subscribed*; and in king Edward's chair, placed in the middle of the area before the altar, *was anointed*, and presented with the spurs, and girt with the sword, and vested with his purple robes; and having received the ring, the orb and sceptres, was solemnly crowned about two o'clock, the people expressing their joy with loud and repeated acclamations, the drums beating, trumpets sounding, and the great guns being discharged; whereupon his royal highness the prince of Wales, and the peers, put on their coronets, and the bishops their caps, the dukes of Aquitain and Normandy their hats, and the kings of arms their coronets.

Then the holy Bible was presented to his majesty by the archbishop; and his majesty having received the benediction, sat down in his chair, and then vouchsafed to kiss the archbishops and bishops; and being enthroned, his royal highness the prince of Wales, and the lords spiritual and temporal, did their homages, and seemingly kissed his majesty's

left cheek, and afterwards touched the crown, while the treasurer of the household threw about the coronation medals.

Then his majesty made his second oblation, and received the holy communion; and after the final prayers, retired into king Edward's chapel; and being vested in his robes of velvet, and the whole proceeding being again put in order, his majesty returned to Westminster-hall, wearing his crown of state, and the peers and kings of arms their coronets.

The king dined at a table in the upper end of the hall, with his royal highness the prince of Wales, on his left hand; and the nobility and other persons of quality were seated at their respective tables, which were all ready furnished before their coming in; the hot meat, or first course for his majesty's table, for which space was left, was served up with the proper ceremony, being preceded by the officers, &c. of the board of green-cloth, and by the lord high-steward, between the lord high-constable, and the lord-marshal on horseback.

And just before the second course, Lewis Dymoke esquire, his majesty's champion, in complete armour, rode into the hall, between the lord high-constable and earl-marshal before mentioned, and performed the challenge; after which, garter's deputy, attended by the other officers of arms, proclaimed his majesty's style in Latin, French, and English.

Dinner being ended, and all things performed with great splendor and magnificence, about seven o'clock his majesty returned to St. James's; and the day concluded with bonfires, illuminations, ringing of bells, and other demonstrations of a general joy and satisfaction.

There scarcely was ever such an appearance of lords spiritual and temporal, as on this occasion, since the Conquest.

Besides these forms established for the celebration of the coronation ceremony, there are some preparatory proceedings which are worthy of notice. Inasmuch as among other matters, the royal proclamation calls upon certain persons to claim their hereditary right to exercise most honourable and distinguished services attached to the solemnity of the day; and thus his majesty admits, as it were, the ancient duty which he owes to the people to undergo that public office of inauguration.

With regard to these proceedings, they probably are best found in Mr. Sandford's History of the Coronation of James the Second, which is considered the grand formulary of these affairs; the statement of Mr. Sandford is thus made, (*viz.*)—

Friday, 20th March, 1684.

It was this day ordered by his majesty in council, that three of his majesty's heralds of arms, assisted by four of his majesty's serjeants at arms, and several of his majesty's trumpets, should on the morrow, being the 21st of March, cause his majesty's royal proclamation bearing date the 6th of the said month, declaring his majesty's royal pleasure touching his royal coronation, and the solemnity thereof, to be proclaimed in the usual places of this city, in the manner and form accustomed.

In obedience whereunto, Lancaster, Richmond, and Somerset heralds, being appointed by the rest of the officers of arms to perform the service, repaired to Whitehall about ten the next day, where being accompanied with four of his majesty's serjeants at arms, eight trumpets, and two marshals' men, all on horseback, fronting the court gate, the said Lancaster herald (after the trumpets had thrice sounded) read the said proclamation by short periods, or paragraphs, which was thereupon proclaimed aloud by Richmond herald aforesaid. From thence they proceeded through the Strand, in this order, (*viz.*)—

Two marshals' men,

Eight trumpets, two and two,

Somerset herald in his majesty's coat of arms, with a serjeant at arms, on his left hand, having his mace on his shoulder.

Richmond herald, with another serjeant at arms on his left hand, in like manner.

Lancaster herald, bearing the proclamation between two serjeants at arms, in like manner.

And having passed through Temple-bar, they drew up against the Inner-Temple gate, where they made a second proclamation in the former manner. And lastly at the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, between the hours of twelve and one (being the time of full change), they proclaimed it a third time, which ended with loud acclamations, &c.

THE PROCLAMATION.

JAMES R.

Whereas we have resolved by the favor and blessing of God, to celebrate the solemnity of our royal coronation, and also the coronation of our dearly beloved Consort the Queen, upon the 23rd day of April, being St. George's day next, at our palace at Westminster. And forasmuch as by ancient customs and usages of this realm, as also in regard of divers tenures of sundry manors, lands, and other hereditaments, many of our loving subjects do claim, and are bound to do and perform divers several services on the said day, and at the time of the coronation, as in times precedent their ancestors, and those from whom they claim, have done and performed at the coronations of our famous progenitors and predecessors kings and queens

of this realm: We therefore, out of our princely care for the preservation of the lawful rights and inheritances of our loving subjects, whom it may concern, have thought fit to give notice and publish our resolution therein, and do hereby give notice of, and publish the same accordingly. And we do hereby further signify, that by our commission under our great seal of England, we have appointed and authorised our right-trusty and well-beloved counsellors, A. B. C. D. &c. or any three or more of them, to receive, hear, and determine the petitions and claims which shall be to them exhibited by any of our loving subjects in this behalf.—And we shall appoint our said commissioners for that purpose to sit in the Painted Chamber of our palace of Westminster, upon the 24th day of this month of March, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and from time to time to adjourn as to them shall seem meet for the execution of our said commission, which we do thus publish, to the intent that all such persons whom it may any ways concern, may know when and where to give their attendance for the exhibiting of their petitions and claims concerning their services before mentioned, to be done and performed unto us at our said coronation. And we do hereby signify unto all and every our subjects whom it may concern, that our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby straightly charge all persons of what

rank or quality soever they be, who either upon our letters to them directed, or by reason of their offices or tenures, or otherwise, are to do any service at the said day or time of our coronation, that they do duly give their attendance accordingly, in all respects furnished and appointed as to so great a solemnity appertaineth, and answerable to the dignities and places which every one of them respectively holdeth and enjoyeth: And of this, they or any of them are not to fail, as they will answer the contrary at their perils, unless upon several special reasons by ourself under our hand to be allowed we shall dispense with any of their services or attendances.

*Given at our Court at Whitehall the 6th day of March, 1684, in the first year of our reign.**

The writs of summons issued in the 1st of Ed-

* It was at this coronation that the barons first wore their robes of velvet, (*viz.*)—

Tuesday, the 3rd of March, 1684, the king acquainted the lords of the council that some of the barons had moved him, that in regard they had coronets granted them by favor of the late king, his majesty would please that they might now by his special favor at the approaching coronation wear their robes of velvet, instead of cloth (as earls do), with the usual distinction of bars of minever, (*i. e.* with capes of minever powdered with two bars or rows of ermine), which shortly afterwards was granted them accordingly by patent under the great seal, dated at Westminster, 2nd April, 1st James the Second.

ward the Second, for the convocation of the estates of the realm, to give their attendance at the coronation of that monarch, are the first now remaining upon public record descriptive of the form used on such an occasion. The nature of that form seems to have varied very little from the following copy of the letters of summons, which in more recent times have been usually sent to the peers and peeresses, after the list of those who are to attend at this grand solemnity has been settled:—

The precept to an earl and his countess (and so *mutatis mutandis*) runs, (*viz.*)—

G. R.

Right trusty and right well-beloved cousin, we greet you well. Whereas, we have appointed the day of next, for the solemnity of our royal coronation: These are therefore to will and command you, all excuses set apart, that you make your personal attendance on us, at the time above mentioned, furnished and appointed as to your rank and quality appertaineth, there to do and perform such services as shall be required and belong unto you. And whereas we have also resolved, that the coronation of our royal consort the Queen, shall be solemnized on the same day; we do further hereby require the countess your wife, to make her personal attendance on our said

royal consort, at the time, and in the manner aforesaid: Whereof you and she are not to fail. And so we bid you heartily farewell.

*Given at our court of St. James's, the day
of in the first year of our reign.*

But as it may be supposed, that several peers and peeresses cannot, probably through some particular interfering circumstances, attend at the coronation, his majesty grants them his royal dispensations; the form whereof to an earl and his countess is as follows:

G. R.

Right trusty and right well-beloved cousin, we greet you well. It having been represented to us, that neither you, nor the countess your wife, can, without great prejudice, attend at the solemnity of our and our royal consort the Queen's coronation, on the instant: We have therefore thought fit, and accordingly do hereby dispense with your and her attendance upon that occasion. And so we bid you heartily farewell.

*Given at our court of St. James's, the day
of in the first year of our reign.*

SERVICES USUALLY CLAIMED AT THE CORONATION OF THE KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND:

SETTING FORTH THOSE WHICH HAVE BEEN ALLOWED
OR REJECTED, ACCORDING TO THE RECORD OF
THE COURT OF CLAIMS, THE FIRST OF JAMES
THE SECOND.

1. The lord great-chamberlain of England claimed to carry the king his shirt and clothes the morning of the coronation, and with the lord-chamberlain to dress the king, to have forty yards of crimson velvet for a robe, also the king's bed and bedding, and furniture of his chamber where he lay the night before, with his wearing apparel and night-gown; also to serve the king with water before and after dinner, and to have the basons and towels, and cup of assay.—Allowed, except the cup of assay; but as chief officer of the ewry he had two large gilt chased basons, and one gilt chased ewer.—He received the forty yards of velvet, and the rest of the fees were compounded for two hundred pounds.

2. The king's champion claimed his office, as lord of Scrivelsby manor in Lincolnshire, to perform the said office, and to have a gold cup and cover, with the horse on which he rides, the saddle, armour, and furniture, and twenty yards of crimson satin.—Allowed, except the twenty yards of satin—the cup thirty-six ounces.

3. The lord of the manor of Lyston in Essex, claimed to make wafers for the king and queen, and to serve them up to their table, and to have all the the instruments of silver and other metal used about the same, with the linen, and certain proportions of ingredients and other necessities, and liveries for himself and two men.—Allowed; and the *vice*, with the lords consent, performed by the king's officers. The fees compounded for thirty pounds.

4. The lord mayor and citizens of London claimed to serve the king with wine after dinner in a gold cup, and to have the same cup and cover for his fee; and, with twelve other citizens by them appointed, to assist the chief-butler of England in the butlership, and to have a table on the left hand of the hall.—This claim was not allowed, because the charter of the city was then seised into the king's hands.—They were however permitted, *ex gratiâ*, to execute the office, and to dine in the hall; and moreover they had a gold cup and cover of twenty ounces of pure gold for their fee.

The said lord mayor and citizens also claimed to serve the queen in like manner.—But the claim, for the before-mentioned reasons, *hac vice*, was disallowed.

5 The mayor and burgesses of Oxford, by charter, claimed to serve in the office of butlership to the king with the citizens of London, with all fees thereunto belonging.—Allowed, and to have three

maple cups for their fee; and also, *ex gratia*, a large gilt bowl and cover, of one hundred and ten ounces.

6. The lord of the manor of Bardolf in Addington, Surrey, claimed to find a man to make a mess of grout in the king's kitchen, and that the king's master-cook might perform that service.—Allowed, and the said lord of the manor brought it up to the king's table.

7. The lord of the manor of Ilmer in Bucks, claimed to be marshal, surveyor, and conservator of his majesty's hawks in England, with divers fees, and the nomination of under officers.—Not allowed, because not respecting the coronation.

8. The lord of the manor of Little Welden, who at that time was also seised of the bailiwicks of keeper of the king's buck-hounds, claimed to be keeper and master of the same, and to keep twenty-four buck-hounds and sixteen harriers, and to have certain fees, and liveries for himself and servants.—Disallowed, for the same reason as the former.

9. The master of the king's great wardrobe claimed to receive from his deputy a pall of cloth of gold, and to carry it to the altar, for the king to offer; and that his deputy should attend near Garter king of arms in a robe of scarlet cloth, with a gold crown embroidered on the left sleeve.—Not allowed.

10. The clerk of the great wardrobe claimed to bring a rich pall of cloth of gold, to be held over

the king's head while he is anointed, as also the armil of cloth of tissue, and to attend near garter king of arms, in a robe of scarlet cloth, with a crown embroidered on the left sleeve.—Not allowed.

11. The master of the horse to the king, claimed to attend at the coronation as serjeant of the silver scullery, and to have all the silver dishes and plates served on that day to the king's tables, with the fees thereto belonging; and to take assay of the king's meat at the kitchen dresser-bar.—Not allowed, because not claimed heretofore, but left to make application to the king; who was pleased to allow the said service and fees, as the duke of Albemarle enjoyed them on the coronation of Charles the Second, by virtue of the same post.

12. The lord of the manor of Nether Bilsington in Kent, claimed to present the king with three maple cups by himself or deputy.—Allowed.

13. The lord of the manor of Wynfred in Dorsetshire, claimed to serve the king with water for his hands, and to have the bason and ewer for his fee.—Not allowed.

14. The duke of Norfolk, as first earl of England,* claimed to redeem the sword offered by the king at the altar, and to carry it before his majesty, in his

* This must be as earl of Arundel, a title commencing in the reign of Henry the Second, by tenure of the castle of that name.

return to his palace, and reservation of other rights and dignities, with fees, &c.——15. And also, as earl of Surrey, claimed to carry the second sword before the king, with all privileges and dignities thereto belonging.—Neither of these claims admitted, as not allowed at the last coronation.

16. The earl of Exeter, Sir George Blundel, and Thomas Snaggs esquire, as seised of several parts of the barony of Bedford, respectively claimed to execute the office of almoner; and as the fees of that office, to have the silver alms bason, and the distribution of all the silver therein, and of the cloth spread for their majesties to walk on; as also the fine towel, a ton of wine, &c.—On reference to the king to appoint which of them he pleased, the earl of Exeter was appointed *pro hac vice*, with *a salvo jure* to the other two parties. But the silver dish, and the cloth from the throne in Westminster-hall to the west door of the abbey, were only allowed. The court granted three hundred and five ounces of gilt plate in two large chased basons.

17. The dean and chapter of Westminster claimed to instruct the king in the rites and ceremonies used at the coronation; to assist the arch-bishop in divine service; to have the custody of the coronation robes; to have robes for the dean, and his three chaplains, and for sixteen ministers of the said church; the royal habits put off in the church, the several

oblations, furniture of the church, canopy, staves and bells, and the cloth on which their majesties walk from the west door of the church to the theatre, &c.—Allowed, except the custody of the regalia, and the fees referred to the king's pleasure.

18. The churchwardens of St. Margaret's Westminster claimed to have the cloth (lying in their parish) whereon the king goes in possession, for the use of the poor.

19. The vicar and churchwardens of St. Martin's in the Fields, claimed a share in the said cloth for their poor,—but these claims were only read, and not admitted.

20. The earl-marshal of England claimed to appease the debates that might arise in the king's house on this day; to keep the doors of the same, and of the abbey, &c. and to dispose of the places to the nobles, &c. with all fees belonging thereunto.—Disallowed, as unprecedented, and in several respects counter-claimed by the lord great-chamberlain.

21. The lord of the manor of Ashele in Norfolk, claimed to perform the office of the napery, and to have all the table-linen when taken away.—Not allowed, because not made out.

22. The earl of Derby, as seised in fee of the Isle and castle of Pelham and dominion of Man, claimed to present the king with two falcons on this day.—Allowed, and the falcons presented accordingly.

23. The earl of Kent claimed to carry the great spurs before the king; but the same being counter-claimed by lord Grey de Ruthyn, was allowed to the latter, who bore them accordingly.—The claim of the duke of Norfolk, as earl of Surrey, to the same honor, being also rejected.

24. The barons of the Cinque ports claimed to carry the canopy over the king, and to have the same, with the staves and bells for their fees, and to dine in the hall on the king's right hand.—Allowed.

25. The lord of the manor of Scoulton, alias Bourdelies in Norfolk, claimed to be chief larderer, and to have for his fees the provisions remaining after dinner in the larder.—Allowed, together with the office of caterer.

26. This service was counter-claimed by the lord of the manor of Eston and Montem, in Essex.—But it appearing to the king on reference, that other manors were severally holden by the same service, the former was appointed *pro hac vice*, with a *salvo jure* to the latter.

27. The lord of the manor of Wyrksop claimed to find the king a right-hand glove, and support his right arm while he held the sceptre.—Allowed.

28. The bishops of Durham and Bath and Wells, claimed to support the king in the procession.—Allowed.

29. The lord of the manor of Fyngryth in Essex, claimed to be chamberlain to the queen for the day; and to have the queen's bed and furniture, the basons, &c. belonging to the office; and to have a clerk in the exchequer to demand and receive the queen's gold.—Disallowed, as not established.

30. The lord of the manor of Great Wymondley, Hertfordshire, claimed, as chief cup-bearer, to serve the king with the first cup of silver gilt at dinner, and to have the cup for his fee.—Allowed.

31. The lord of the manor of Heydon in Essex, claimed to hold the bason and ewer to the king, by virtue of one moiety, and the towel by virtue of another moiety of the said manor, when the king washes before dinner.—Allowed, as to the towel only.

32. The duke of Norfolk as earl of Arundel, and lord of Kenninghall manor in Norfolk, claimed to perform by deputy the office of chief-butler of England; and to have for his fees the best cup of gold and cover, with all the vessels and wine remaining under the bar, and all the pots and cups, except those of gold and silver in the wine-cellar, after dinner.—Allowed, with only the fee of a cup and ewer, which was thirty-two ounces of pure gold.

Besides these claims, his grace the arch-bishop of Canterbury, as his fee, according to ancient usage, received the purple velvet chair, cushion, and footstool, whereon he sits at the coronation.

The officers of the removing wardrobe also usually received as their fee, the pall of cloth of gold, held over the king at his coronation.

Of all these services the most singular is that of the Champion, concerning whose peculiar tenure the following statement presents an interesting topic for notice, the more especially so, since no account of the origin of that office has hitherto been published.

OF THE OFFICE OF KING'S CHAMPION.

History does not afford any clue to the origin of this solemn challenge, though it seems to have a foundation from the ancient way of determining right by battle. Yet it is scarcely to be imagined that a people famed for feats of arms, should glory in shewing a champion, who should have no adversary, and who for mere form sake, should only enter the lists, and, without fighting, retire away conqueror.

It looks more like a design, from the nature of the institution, the time the ceremony was to take place, and the chivalrous disposition of those early ages, to engage any knight that would dispute the king's

title, and would display his prowess in battle, to come forward and try the fortune of a single combat; in which case, he should have safe conduct back again after having shewn his skill, as was the practice of justs and tournaments, where the knights *sometimes lost their lives*, although without malice or quarrel with one another.* And indeed such an entertainment might have been as agreeable to the taste of those days, as were, at a more early period, the shows of the Roman gladiators.

* It appears from the Chronicle of Tours (says the baron Van Lowhen) that these exercises were invented, or introduced by Geoffrey lord of Preuille, about the year 1066. They were the principal diversion of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; but as they were often attended with serious accidents, (for Henry the Second king of France, died of a wound received at a tournament), they were forbidden by several Popes, and particularly by Alexander the Third, who fulminated against those who should lose their lives the rites of Christian burial. But though they fell under the displeasure of the church, yet Sebastian Munster in the third book of his *Cosmographies*, thus laments the discontinuance of them:—"After which we have seen the nobility openly plunge themselves into the puddle of all vice, without shame or restraint; whereas the ignominy which they received publicly in these tournays, besides the irreproachable character required to act in them, served as a caution, as a curb in a young colt's mouth, to restrain our gentlemen upon the terms of virtue and honour. By the extirpation of these honourable exercises among them, they became even prostituted to all vile abuses, without observing any real goodness, or so much as outward decency." (Lowhen on Nobility, p. 231, & seq.)

The office of champion is represented to have endured before the Norman conquest; the family of Marmyon being lords of Fontney in the duchy of Normandy, and champions to the dukes thereof on the day of their inauguration. From which circumstance, it is further related, that their baronial lands in England were granted to be holden *in capite* of the crown, by the same service to be performed at the coronation day of the kings of England. But it is not a little singular, that although this eminent office is generally reputed to be of such great antiquity, there is no mention made in history, that it was ever executed before the reign of Richard the Second. If it be true that it never was performed, the suspension may in some degree be accounted for, by the peculiar circumstances under which the Conqueror and several of his successors mounted the throne; for it can scarcely be imagined, that a sovereign whose title was founded on such pretensions as the Conqueror;* as his two sons, William Rufus and Henry the First; and as king Stephen, —should chuse to have their possession of the crown risked upon the precarious issue of a single combat.

* The generality of writers affirm that William *the Bastard* obtained the kingdom by conquest; a point true to a certain extent, as far as the success of the battle of Hastings gave him the victory over Harold the usurper. But it may be a question whether he had not some better and more real right derived from the will of Edward the Confessor, to which the subjugation of the

On the accession of Henry the Second, there does not appear to have been a better title vested in him than in any of his predecessors ; inasmuch as the empress Maud his mother, was merely the daughter of a usurper (for in such character only could Henry the First be considered during the life-time of his elder brother Robert). But if all the issue legitimate of Robert, eldest son of the Conqueror, were extinct when the said Henry the Second mounted the throne, then indeed something of a legal title might be attributed to him, and of course to Richard his son and heir.

His brother John is, however, by all historians represented not to have succeeded to the crown by right of blood, but by *the election of the nobles and great men of the realm* ; and while the issue of his elder brother, Geoffrey earl or duke of Brittany, remained, such issue were entitled to the legal inheritance.

The accession of Henry the Third (the son of

army of his enemy gave effect, and virtually confirmed his title.—The respective successions to the crown of England from the Norman æra to the present day, have, in the several families or dynasties on whom the same have fallen, formed matter for serious reflection, and thereby have generated legal doubts, of a nature irrelevant to this history, but of such a kind, as to render even the opinions of the most intelligent, merged in a vortex of law ambiguity. (Vide Hargrave's preface to C.-J. Hale's Jurisdiction of the House of Lords or Parliament considered according to ancient Records, p. 155.—London, 4to. 1796.)

John) was in a time of serious perturbation, and as his father's title was bad, his own could not be better, unless the impediments before mentioned had ceased to exist (which was not then the case), and moreover Lewis the Dauphin had allegiance sworn to him by a considerable part of the nation.

Edward the First may therefore be deemed the first of all the successors to the Conqueror who had an absolute right to the crown, (the interposing obstacles of priority of claim which affected his predecessors having all become extinct). His son and grandson of his own name, were consequently his right heirs. And thus from his accession to that of Richard the Second, being three coronations, (the last exclusive), it seems the more unaccountable that the performance of the challenge ceremony should not have taken place on any of those solemn occasions.

But notwithstanding that the pages of our historians do not notice the officiation of the champion at any coronation prior to the one of Richard the Second, there is some reason to suspect, that the ceremony (if not before) was certainly performed at the second coronation of Henry the Third;* for

* This monarch it appears was twice crowned; first, just after the death of his father, at Gloucester; and secondly, (after the French had been expelled the kingdom), at Westminster.

It seems probable that this was a fit opportunity for to display the champion and the challenge ceremony. It tended to pub-

Ralph Brooke, in his second discovery of Camden's errors, (p. 125), observes that Philip de Marmion, in allusion to the office of king's champion, bore "*sable, an arming sword, the point in chief, argent.*"

This circumstance so remarked, shews that the office was known at that period, (*viz.*) "*temp. Henry the Third*, and that it was vested in the person of the said Philip lord Marmyon, who lived in the reign of the same Henry the Third, and died the 20th Edward the First."

Thus far as to the descent of this singular and distinguished office. The manner of its execution has already been detailed in the account of the coronation of Charles the Second; it remains therefore merely to shew the orders usually made for the equipment of the champion on this particular occasion, and which are thus set forth by Mr. Sandford, as the form observed preparatory to the coronation of James the Second.

lish to the nation the king's title, and to hold out a defiance to the Dauphin of France, with regard to that claim which he had to the crown, founded upon the invitation of the barons, &c. in the time of king John, and their oath of fidelity. If the ceremony was performed on this occasion, it may be presumed to have been executed on all subsequent coronations; and that the silence of the ancient chronicles arises merely because there was not any controversy or competitorship as to the right of execution of the office, before the one which took place at the coronation of Richard the Second.

Friday, 10th of April, 1685.

This day, pursuant to his majesty's command in council, a letter or order, under the hands of six of the lords of the council, was directed to the lord Dartmouth (master-general of the ordnance and armory), to cause to be delivered to the king's champion, out of his majesty's armory, a fit suit of armour, with all things thereunto belonging, a pair of gauntlets, with a sword and hanger, and a case of rich pistols; also a target of an oval form, having the champion's own arms painted thereon, with a lance all over gilt, fringed above and below the handles, for his esquires: all which the said champion, after the usual ceremonies performed by him, was to re-deliver to his lordship, receiving in lieu thereof, such compensation-money as was formerly allowed.

And it being likewise ordered, by his majesty in council the same day, that the lord-treasurer should give directions for providing several other things for equipping the champion, his lordship, by letter of the 13th of April, directed the commissioners of the great wardrobe to provide the same, which they accordingly did, and delivered to the said champion the 21st of April, according to the particulars following:—

One rich great horse-saddle or field-saddle of crimson velvet, with headstall, reins, breast-plate, and crupper, with daggs and trappings richly

trimmed with gold and silver lace, fringe, and great and small tassels; with a pair of very large Spanish stirrups and stirrup-leathers, lined with velvet and gold and silver lace; with two girths, and a surcingle; a bitt with silver and gilt bosses; a pair of holsters lined with velvet, and laced with gold and silver lace; and a pair of holster-caps, richly laced and fringed, suitable to the saddle. One plume of red, blue, and white feathers (of the colours of the three nations) containing eighteen falls with a herne top; one plume of feathers for the headstall and dock; and two trumpet-banners of his own arms.

The following lines, in allusion to the champion's office, fees, &c. were made at the coronation of his majesty George the Second, by Philip Young, one of the king's scholars of Westminster School:—

When first the new-crown'd King in splendor reigns,
 A golden cup the loyal Champion gains.
 With gesture fierce, his gauntlet stern he throws,
 And dares to mortal fight, his *absent* foes.
 Where no brave Quixote answ'ring to his call,
 He rides triumphant thro' the guarded hall.
 Thrice happy conqu'ror, that the laurel wears
 Unstain'd by warrior's blood, or widow's tears.
 Arm'd at all points should he a foe behold,
 Say, *would he keep the field, or quit the gold?*

OBSERVATIONS

WITH REGARD TO THE *LEGAL NECESSITY* OF THE
CORONATION CEREMONY, AS AN ACT INDISPENSIBLE
TO BE CELEBRATED BY THE KING REGNANT.

The preceding statement, so far as descriptive of the sacred orgies and pageantry of the coronation day, may probably be sufficient to satisfy curiosity with regard to the nature and magnificence of that national ceremony, as well in its ancient ordinations, as in its regulations and arrangements in more modern times. But there nevertheless seems to be a point of the most important character, which the elaborate histories of Mr. Ashmole and Mr. Sandford have omitted, whereof some notice is rather specifically required.—This point presents itself in the very institution of the Act of Coronation itself by an enquiry which it naturally excites, as to what material effect it has on the kingly power, and how far the people and their hereditary chief magistrate have an interest, mutual and inseparable, vested in the indispensable necessity of celebrating this grand solemnity as the pledge of their reciprocal duties and engagements.

On this head various opinions might be holden, and at the present moment possibly such various opinions actually exist. To reconcile therefore all militating sentiments, and not too positively to ob-

trude self ones upon so nice a subject; the following recitement from Judge Blackstone, the *Magnus Apollo* of the English law, may best explain what is the reciprocity which by the Act of the Coronation becomes perpetuated between the king and people.

OF THE KING'S DUTIES. *

It is a maxim in the law, † that *protection and subjection are reciprocal*.—These reciprocal duties are what I apprehend were meant by the convention in 1688, when they declared that king James had broken the *original contract* between king and people. But, however, as the forms of that original contract were in some measure disputed, being alledged to exist principally in theory, and to be only deducible *by reason* and the rules of *natural law*, in which deduction different understandings might very considerably differ, it was after the Revolution judged proper to *declare these duties expressly*, and to reduce that contract to a plain certainty. So that whatever doubts might formerly be raised by weak and scrupulous minds about the existence of such an original contract, they must now entirely cease; especially with regard to every prince who has reigned since the year 1688.

The principal duty of the king is to govern his people according to law; “*nec regibus infinita aut*

* Blackst. Comm. vol. i. p. 233.—Edit. 1809. † 7. Rep. 5.

libera potestas," was the constitution of our German ancestors on the Continent,* and this is not only consonant to the principles of nature, but has always been esteemed an exact part of the common law of England, even when prerogative was at the highest.

The king, saith Bracton,† (who wrote under Henry the Third), "ought not to be subject to man, but to God and to the law; for the law maketh the king,—let the king therefore render to the law, what the law has invested in him with regard to others, dominion and power: for he is not truly king, where *will and pleasure* rules, and not the law." Thus Bracton again.‡ "The king hath a superior, namely God, and also *the law by which he is made king*.§

Fortescue also || having first well distinguished between a monarchy absolutely and despotically regal, which is introduced by conquest and violence, and a political or civil monarchy, which *arises from mutual consent* (of which last species he asserts the government of England to be), immediately lays it down as a principle, that "the king of England must rule his people according to the decrees of the

* Tac. *de Mor. Germ.* c. 7. † L. i. c. 8. ‡ L. ii. c. 16. § 3.

§ This is also well and strongly expressed in the year books, (19 Hen. 6.—63.) in English, (*viz.*)—"The law is the highest inheritance which the king has; for by the law he himself and all his subjects are governed; and if there was no law, there would be neither king or inheritance."

|| c. 9. & 34.

laws thereof; inasmuch that *he is bound by an oath at his coronation to the observance and keeping of his own laws.*"

As to *the terms of the original contract* between the king and people, these appear to be now couched in the *coronation oath*, which by the statute 1st William and Mary, st. i. c. 6. entitled (*viz.*)—"An Act for establishing the Coronation Oath,"* is to be administered to every king and queen, who shall succeed to the imperial crown of these realms, by one of the arch-bishops or bishops of the realm, in the presence of all the people, who on their parts do *reciprocally* take the Oath of Allegiance to the crown.—This coronation oath is conceived in the following terms, (*viz.*)—

The arch-bishop or bishop shall say:—"Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this kingdom of England and the dominions thereunto belonging, according to the statutes in parliament agreed on, and the laws and customs of the same?"

The king or queen shall say:—"I solemnly promise so to do."

* By the particular words of this enactment, the Act of Coronation appears to be imperative, and made a fundamental part of that law by which the compact between king and people is completed, and the exercise of the power of domination and subjection formally vested in the person of the sovereign.

Arch-bishop or bishop.—“ *Will you to your power cause justice in mercy to be executed in all judgments?*”

King or queen.—“ *I will.*”

Arch-bishop or bishop.—“ *Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion established by the law?—And will you preserve unto the bishops and clergy of this realm, and to the churches committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain unto them, or any of them?*”

King or queen.—“ *All this I promise to do.*”

After this the king or queen laying his or her hand upon the holy Gospels, shall say,—“ *The things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep, so help me God; and then shall kiss the book.*” *

This is the form of the coronation oath, as it is now prescribed by our laws; the principle articles of

* It is required, both by the Bill of Rights (1 W. & M. st. ii. c. 2.) and the Act of Settlement (12 & 13 W. & M. c. 2.) that every king and queen of the age of twelve years, either at *their coronation*, or on the first day of the first parliament, upon the throne in the house of peers, (which shall first happen), shall repeat and subscribe the Declaration against Popery according to the 30 car. 2. st. c. 1.

which appear to be at least as ancient as the *Mirror of Justices*,* and even as the time of Bracton: but the wording of it (as before noticed) was changed at the Revolution, because (as the statute alledges) the oath itself had been framed in doubtful words and expressions, with relation to ancient laws and constitutions at this time unknown.†

* Cap. i. § 2.

† In the old folio abridgment of the statutes, printed by Lettou and Machlinia in the reign of Edward the Fourth, (*pènes*, says Judge Blackstone, *me*), there is preserved a copy of the old coronation oath; which, as the book is extremely scarce, is here subscribed, (*viz.*)—" *Ceo est le serement que le Roy jurre a soun coronement; que il gardera et meintenera les droitez et lez franchisez de seynt esglise grauntez auncienment des droitez roys christiens D'Engleterre, et quil gardera toutes ses terres honourez et dignites droiterrelx et franks del coron du roialme D'Engleterre en tout maner dentier te sanz null maner damenusement, et lez droitez dispengez dilapidez ou perduz de la corone a soun poiain reappeller en launcien estate, et quil gardera le peas de seynt esglise et al clergie et al people de bon accorde, et quil fall faire en toutes ses jugementz owel et droite justice oue discretion et misericorde et quil grauntera a tenure lez leys et custumes du roialme, et a soun poiain lez face garder et affirmer, que lez gentes du people avont faitez et estiez et lez malveys leyz et custumes de tout oustera et ferme peas et establie al people de soun roialme en ceo garde esgardera a soun poiain come Dieu luy aide.*"—(*Tit. sacramentum regis. fol. m. ii.*)

Prynne has also given a copy of the coronation oaths of Richard the Second, (*Signal Loyalty*, ii. 246.) Edward the Sixth, (*ibid.* 251.) James the First, and Charles the First. (*ibid.* 269.)

However, in what form soever it be conceived, this is most indisputably a fundamental and original express contract. Though doubtless the duty of protection is impliedly as much incumbent on the sovereign before coronation as after; in the same manner as allegiance to the king becomes the duty of the subject immediately on the descent of the crown, before he has taken the oath of allegiance, or whether he ever takes it at all.* Suffice it therefore to observe, that all the duties a monarch can owe his people, are expressed in the king's part of this original contract, and that by the Act of Union (5 Anne, c. 8.) two preceding statutes are recited and confirmed; the one of the parliament of Scotland, the other of the parliament of England; which enact, (*viz.*) the former, that every king *at his accession* shall take and subscribe an oath to preserve the Protestant religion and Presbyterian government in Scotland; the latter, that *at his coronation*, he shall take and subscribe a similar oath, to preserve the settlement of the Church of England, within

* These latter words of the learned judge may to a certain degree seem to supersede the absolute necessity of a coronation, because the reciprocal duties by implication are embraced as co-equal with the act of legal succession. But the legislature by the provisions enacted for *the form and the contents of the coronation oath*, has by the same rule of implication, most decisively and positively established a particular time and solemn ceremony when and how the king and the people shall enter publicly and openly into their bond of mutual engagement.

England, Ireland, Wales, and Berwick, and the territories thereunto belonging.

Now by this statute the necessity of *a coronation* is beyond all equivocation precisely fixed, and an oath of most serious importance annexed to the necessity of the performance of that ceremony. For until these two stipulations shall be completely carried into effect, the people cannot be assured that they shall be governed according to the Bill of Rights, in support of which a legal monarch was deprived of his crown, his family ex-hereditated, and the succession vested in a *foreign house*, without *any other title thereto than the consent of the people, the primitive fountain of all prerogative.*

Furthermore it should be remarked, that formerly the descent was absolute, and the crown went to the next heir *without any restriction*; but now, upon the *new settlement the inheritance is conditional*; being limited to such heirs only, of the body of the princess Sophia, as are Protestant members of the Church of England, and *are married to Protestants. Ergo*, the positive public and open act of *a joint coronation*, when the king and his queen consort shall take the oaths established by the constitution, is the only touchstone by which the people of England can (as before observed) be assured, that the persons provided to be put in authority over them, have subscribed and fulfilled the Conditions of the Act of Settlement.

THE

ANTIQUITY OF INUNCTION,

AS AN ESSENTIAL PART OF THE CORONATION RITUAL.

From the record of scripture, it is said * that Samuel *anointed Saul king.* † In this case, however, it appears, that Saul was of *low extraction*, for thus he said ‡ unto Samuel, (*viz.*)—“*Am not I a Benjamite of the smallest of the tribes of Israel? and my family the least of all the families of the tribe of Benjamin?*”—Hence it is manifest, that Saul had no kingly pretensions in him, and that he owed his elevation to the recommendation of Samuel, and the approbation of the people; for thus it is written: § “*And Samuel said unto all the people, See ye whom the Lord hath chosen, that there is none like him among all the people? And all the people shouted and said, God save the King!*”

Now as Saul became king by the voice of the people, *the anointing was the material act of coronation*, and the investment of him with the regal

* 1 Samuel, chap. x.

† It seems that Abimilech was anointed king two hundred years before the time of Saul.—*vide* Judges, chap. ix.

‡ 1 Samuel, chap. ix. ver. 21.

§ Ibid. chap. x. ver. 24.

power. It was the ceremonial, by which the chief judge, priest, and the nation evinced *their assent to the Lord's elect*.

This ceremonial on all future occasions seems to have prevailed, and to have been considered essential, as well to give the sovereign the spiritual and temporal possession of the realm, as to impress the people with a religious sense of the duty and submission which *thenceforth* it was incumbent on them to pay, to the person put in authority over them.

In the instance of Solomon, who, in the life-time of his father David, was by him selected to be his successor, it is manifested that the act of unction, or coronation ceremony, was deemed a most essential feature to confirm to the person elected, the right of inheritance, as till then the power of domination was not complete.—Thus king David said:—*

“ Call me Zadok the priest, and Nathan the prophet, and Benaiah the son of Jehoiada: and they came before the king.

“ The king said also unto them, Take with you the servants of your lord, and cause Solomon my son to ride upon mine own mule, and bring him down to Gihon.

“ And let Zadoc the priest and Nathan the prophet anoint him there king over Israel: and blow ye with the trumpet, and say, God save king Solomon.

* 1 Kings, chap. i. ver. 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39.

“ Then ye shall come up after him, that he may come and sit upon my throne ; for he shall be king in my stead : and I have appointed him to be ruler over Israel and over Judah.

“ So Zadok the priest, and Nathan the prophet, and Benaiah the son of Jehoiada, and the Cherethites, and the Pelethites went down, and caused Solomon to ride upon king David’s mule, and brought him to Gihon.

“ And Zadok the priest took an horn of oil out of the tabernacle, and anointed Solomon. And they blew the trumpet, and all the people said, God save king Solomon.

“ And all the people came up after him ; and the people piped with pipes, and rejoiced with great joy, so that the earth rent with the sound of them.”

In the three last of these verses, the scriptural passages allude to the nature of a coronation procession, ceremony, and form of rejoicings ; which points, in succeeding generations, have been improved and arranged into those scenes of splendor and magnificence which on later occasions have been adopted and followed.

The circumstance of David’s having been anointed * while a shepherd’s boy, is a mark rather of anger on the part of Samuel against Saul, for some causes of dissatisfaction which he had taken

* 1 Samuel, chap. xvi. ver. 13.

against Saul's conduct, than of a necessary form which was incumbent to be made for the nomination of Saul's successor. It savors more of an abjuration of allegiance made by Samuel, with an offer of the succession to David, under the semblance of divine predestination.

This inunction, however, afterwards fortified David's ascension to the throne, who, while any of Saul's sons were alive, might otherwise (*as an intruder upon the course of descent*) have been viewed *as an usurper*.

The nomination of Solomon, made by David in his life-time as his successor in his dominions, seems to have been a matter of deep policy; for as Solomon had not the happiness to come into the world by the *sanctified* passages of generation, *his wisdom*, without such a nomination, might have been rather puzzled, to have shewn upon his father's death, what right he had to the succession in preference to the *legitimate* sons of king David by some of his wives. The appointment therefore made by the conscience-stricken king David, had the effect of securing the oaths, homage, and fidelity of the people in behalf of Solomon, as the next predestined successor to the throne.

This precedent seems to have been adopted by king Henry the Second (of England) who caused his eldest son and heir-apparent, prince Henry, to be

crowned king in his life-time; * being actuated, probably, with a view to engage the nobles and great men of the realm to swear to preserve the regular succession in his family; his own hereditary right having, in the person of his mother Maud the empress, been interrupted by the reign of king Stephen.

From these examples out of the scriptural history, the kings of Christendom took their custom of being anointed; and Henry the Third, of England, being desirous to know what was wrought in a king by his unction, consulted † by letter about it with that great scholar Robert Grosetest, bishop of Lincoln, who answered him almost as if his mind had been only on the unction and ceremony used in the church of Rome in confirmation.

It has been said in an old *Provinciale Romanum*, that there were anciently but four kings anointed, besides the emperors, (*viz.*) ‡ “*Et sunt quidem*

* On this occasion, the old king served his son himself at table. Whereupon the arch-bishop of York said to the young king, “*Your majesty may rejoice, for there is no prince in the world, that hath this day such a waiter at his table as you have.*”

“*Wonder you so much at that, my lord,*” said the young king: “*Doth my father think it an abasement for him, being descended of royal blood only by his mother, to serve me at the table, who have both a king to my father, and a queen to my mother?*”

† Selden’s Tit. of Hon. p. 144.

‡ Ibid. p. 145.

coronandi, et quidam non, tamèn illi qui coronantur debent inungi, et tales habent privelegium ab antiquo, et de consuetudine; alio modo non debent coronari nec inungi sine istis; et si faciunt ipsi, abutuntur indebitè. Et sic incipiunt nomina regum fidelium hoc modo, (viz.)—

Rex Hierosolomitanus coronatur et inungitur.

Rex Francorum christianissimus coronatur et inungitur.

Rex Anglorum coronatur et inungitur.

Rex Siciliae coronatur et inungitur.

At what time the first unction began in England is uncertain; but it nevertheless is represented * to be of far greater antiquity in these parts, than in those of either France, or the empire. There remains (says Selden †) in an old imperfect *Pontificale* of the Saxon times, a piece of a ceremonial for a coronation of the kings and queens of England, or rather of the Anglo-Saxons; wherein, after prayers and benedictions, follows a ritual for the anointing. The copy of this *Pontificale* is defective; but after the ceremonies which belong to the coronation of the king, is a form for the crowning of the queen also in that age, who was likewise anointed.

The French have a far-fetched tradition, with respect to the origin of the holy vial at Rheims.

* Selden's Tit. of Hon. p. 149.

† Ibid. p. 151.

And in England, as if ashamed to be out-done by its rival neighbour, a similar story, not less marvellous has been preserved.*

The Blessed Virgin (say certain authorities †) gave to Thomas arch-bishop of Canterbury, when in banishment under Henry the Second, a golden eagle full of precious oil, enclosed in a stone vessel, commanding him to preserve it, and foretelling him, "*quod reges Anglorum qui ungerentur hoc unguento, pugiles essent ecclesiæ, benigni, et terram amissam à parentibus pacificè recuperarent, donec aquilam cum ampulla haberent.*"

The arch-bishop (Becket), for safety, left it in a monastery at Poitiers, where Henry the First duke of Lancaster, under Edward the Third, in the wars of France, received it from a holy man, who found it by revelation. The duke gave it to Edward the Black Prince. He sent it to the Tower, there to be kept in a chest strongly hooped with iron. In this place Richard the Second (son of the Black Prince), in searching for his father's jewels found it, and much desired to be anointed with it. But the arch-bishop answered him, "*Sibi sufficere quodd semel per manus suas sacram suscepit in coronatione pristina unctionem, quæ habere non debuit iterationem.*"

The king notwithstanding carried it afterwards

* Selden's Tit. of Hon. p. 153.

† Anonym. MS. in Bibl. Cott. Thomas Walsingham.

with him into Ireland; purposing, perhaps, to have been anointed with it there. But in his return, at Chester, he delivered it to arch-bishop Courtenay, confessing that he doubted not but that it was decreed he should not be anointed with it, as it indeed occurred: for he was very soon deposed, and Henry the Fourth, the descendant of the duke of Lancaster (before mentioned) was anointed with it at his coronation.

Our ancient historians most unquestionably are replete with very extraordinary occurrences; to examine into the truth of this narration is unnecessary—*Credat, qui vult.*

Thus far the influence which the circumstance of the anointing had in the earliest times upon the public opinion, is evidenced by the scriptural passages before cited. Considered therefore in so divine a light, there can be no surprise that sovereigns should have deemed a coronation necessary to give them the plenitude of their royal rights, as such ceremonial became the occasion, when that holy operation of unction was solemnly performed. Certain it is, that from the time of the Norman conquest to the present day, the inunction has been always a part of the coronation ceremony; and were it not a material part of the sacred orgies of that solemn day, it seems rather singular that it should not have been abolished or suspended after the Reformation.

Of all the princes who have filled the English throne from the time of William the First to George the Third, whether the *right heirs*, the *wrong heirs*, or *no heirs at all*, there is no instance of a coronation having been celebrated, without the sacred custom of inunction. The continual recurrence to this ceremony with all its canonical forms by every new sovereign speaks for itself, that it has ever been esteemed as the virtual taking possession of the kingly office. Similarly, as the *enthronement of a bishop*, and the *induction of a priest*, is the having entry into their temporalities; as the *livery of seisin* gave the ancient baron the actual possession of his feudal lands.

The possessors of the English crown have very rarely, in the earlier part of our history, been the parties legally entitled thereto.—The title of king John, was unquestionably not that of the next heir; but from him to Richard the Second was an uninterrupted series of lawful succession, after the extinction of the issue of Arthur duke of Brittany.

The innovation of the house of Lancaster continued through three reigns; though the last was interrupted in the recovery of its rights by the house of York. This house was of short regal duration, and marked in its descent by singular catastrophe* in various of its branches.

* Richard duke of York, father of Edward the Fourth, in the pursuit of his legal inheritance was slain at the battle of Wake-

The house of Tudor, in the person of Henry the Seventh, could not boast an atom of right to the crown, otherwise than the *sic volo* of his ambition, and the *sic jubeo* of his victorious army.

The mother of Henry the Eighth, as the daughter and *co-heir* of Edward the Fourth, (if his children were legitimate according to the then existing laws of marriage), conveyed a certain title to her son the said king Henry; who, by the extraordinary powers granted to him by a servile parliament, was enabled to make an appointment of the crown, similarly as *an individual might have entailed his freehold estate*. By virtue of this limitation, the crown came at length to queen Elizabeth, with whose death ended the immediate line of Henry the Eighth.

field, together with Edmund earl of Rutland, his third son.—Richard, father of the said Richard duke of York, lost his life on the scaffold.—George duke of Clarence, brother to Edward the Fourth, was drowned in a butt of Malmsey by the privy of the king his brother, having been previously accused and attainted of high treason.

The two sons of Edward the Fourth, (*viz.*) Edward the Fifth and Richard duke of York, were smothered in the Tower; and Richard duke of Gloucester (afterwards Richard the Third) paid the forfeit of his crimes, by a premature though gallant death, at the battle of Bosworth. The remaining surviving branches, (*viz.*) Edward earl of Warwick, and Margaret countess of Salisbury, the son and daughter of George duke of Clarence, afterwards lost their heads in the Tower, being made victims to Tudor's suspicion and unnatural precaution.

The preference given by this prince to the descendants of his younger sister, over the issue of the elder, (in case of failure of issue from his own children), was evidently to prevent the Scotch family of Stuart from ever attaining the English throne; but the decrees of an inscrutable providence, placed the dynasty of Stuart in the kingdom; and to that dynasty, by its own misgovernment, has succeeded the illustrious house of Brunswick.

From this brief deduction of the various families of Norman, Welch, Scotch, and German descent, which, during a period of upwards of seven hundred years, have severally reigned in England, it is to be observed that many occasions must have occurred, when the suspension of the coronation might have been a prudential matter.—But nevertheless, the said ceremonial appears to have been viewed, as well by the lineal heir, as by a usurper, equally in the nature of a public act, co-ordinate with the assumption of the regal dignity, and necessary to corroborate its authority.

But before closing all observations upon this antiquated and superstitious part of the coronation ceremony, one point more may be well worthy of notice.

When a certain Amalekite brought to David the news of the death of Saul, and represented himself as the person who had slain him, expecting without doubt a splendid reward for the presumed service,

David * said unto him, “ *How, wast thou not afraid to stretch forth thine hand against the Lord’s anointed?* ”

“ *And David called † one of the young men, and said, Go near, and fall upon him ; and he smote him, that he died.* ”

“ *And David said unto him, ‡ Thy blood be upon thy head, for thy mouth hast testified against thee, saying, I have slain the Lord’s anointed.* ”

Hence it appears that David took a summary vengeance upon the false traitor, because he, who according to his own confession had taken away *the life of one king*, might have felt no hesitation in doing the same thing with *that of another*.

The inference from this precedent is, that the act of *having been anointed* conferred a degree of holy inviolability upon the king’s person, and probably gave origin to those terms, *the king’s sacred majesty*, *your majesty’s sacred person*, &c. &c.

In what way however these matters may have been estimated in former ages of bigotry and ignorance, the laws of the Jews do not now prevail in temporal affairs, although in spiritual concerns we are *still taught to obey the commandments of Moses*.

In taking leave of the interesting subject of the antecedent pages, the contemplative mind is almost imperceptibly attracted to the scene where the solemn

* 2 Kings, ver. 14.

† Ibid. ver. 15.

‡ Ibid. ver. 16.

though magnificent ceremony referred to, is usually celebrated. And here the reflections of Mr. Dart, in his beautiful Poem on Westminster-abbey, present themselves with singular force and impression:—

“ To mount their throne, here monarchs bend their way
 O'er pavements, where their predecessors lay :
 Ye sons of empire, who in pompous hour
 Attend, to wear the cumbrous robe of pow'r,
 When ye proceed along the shouting way,
 Think, *there's a second visit still to pay.*
 And when, in state, on *buried kings you tread,*
 And swelling robes sweep o'er th' imperial dead ;
 While like a god your worship'd eyes move round ;
 Think then ; O think ! *you walk on treach'rous ground.*
 Though firm the chequer'd pavement seems to be,
 'Twill surely open, and *give way to thee.*
 While crowding lords address their duties near ;
 Th' anointing prelate, and the kneeling peer ;
 While with *obsequious diligence* they bow,
 And spread the careful honors o'er thy brow ;
 While, the high-rai'd spectators shout around,
 And the long aisles, and vaulted roofs resound :—
 Then, snatch a sudden thought, and turn thy head,
 From the *loud living,* to the *silent dead.*
 With conscious eye, the neighb'ring tombs survey ;
 These will *instruct thee,* better far, than *they !*
 What *now thou art,* in yon gay homage see ;
 But these best shew, what *thou art sure to be !*”

AN EXPLANATION
OF
THE SACRED AND ROYAL HABITS
AND OTHER ORNAMENTS,
WHEREWITH THE KING IS INVESTED ON THE DAY
OF HIS CORONATION.

The *mantle, dalmatica*, or open pall, otherwise called the imperial pall, was heretofore a rich embroidery with golden eagles; but being, in the time of the last civil war, together with all the rest of the regalia, except the ampulla and spoon, (all which were constantly kept in the church of Westminster), sacrilegiously plundered away, a very rich gold and purple brocaded tissue is made use of instead thereof, the ground or outside whereof is shot with gold thread, brocaded with gold and silver trails (mostly gold) with large flowers of gold frosted, heightened with some little silver flowers, and all the trails and flowers edged about with purple, or deep mazarine blue.

The *supertunica*, surcoat, or close pall, is a close coat with plain sleeves, of a very thick and rich cloth of gold tissue, shot with gold thread and gold flowers, brocaded and frosted without either silk or silver. The length behind, is a yard one quarter and a half; and before, a yard and a quarter; having only one slit behind a quarter and half deep; which divides it into two skirts, each skirt being just a

yard and a half, so that the whole compass at the bottom is three yards. To this belongs a belt or girdle made of the same cloth of tissue, lined with a white watered tabby, with a gold buckle, runner and tab, to which hangers of the same are affixed, for the king's sword wherewith he is girded.

The *armil* is made of the same cloth of tissue as the supertunica or close pall, and lined with crimson Florence sarsenet. The length of it is about an ell, and the breadth of it three inches, with two double ribbands at each end of crimson taffeta, (*viz.*) two at the corners of the ends, to tie it below the elbows, and two a little higher, for tying it above the elbows.

The *colobium sindonis*, or surplice, (saying that it is without sleeves), is the first garment put upon the king after the anointing. It is made of very fine white cambrick, and is in length about a nail of a yard deeper than the supertunica, or close pall: it is laced about the neck, round the armholes or openings of the shoulders, up the slits of the sides, and round the bottom, with fine white Flanders lace surflod on very full.

The *surcoat* of rich crimson satin, which is put upon his majesty at his first dressing in the morning, is made like the supertunica, or close pall, and much about the same dimensions. The lining is crimson Florence sarsenet.

The *buskins* are made of the same cloth of tissue

as the supertunica, and linen with crimson Florence sarsenet; the length of them eighteen inches, the compass at the top fifteen inches, and from the heel to the toe eleven inches.

The *sandals* are made with a dark coloured leather sole, and a wooden heel covered with red leather. the straps or bands (whereof two go over the foot, and the third behind the heel) are of cloth of tissue, lined with crimson taffeta, as is also the bottom or inside of the sole. The whole length of the sandal is ten inches.

The *spurs*, called the great golden spurs, are curiously wrought.

The *ampulla* or eagle of gold, containing the holy oil, is in form of an eagle, with the wings expanded, standing on a pedestal, all of pure gold, finely chased. The head screws off at the middle of the neck, for the convenience of putting in the oil, and, the neck being hollow to the very beak, the holy oil is poured out into the spoon, through the point of the beak. The weight of the whole is about eight or ten ounces, and the cavity of the body capable of containing about six ounces.

The *anointing spoon* is likewise of pure gold, with four pearls in the broadest place of the handle, and the bowl of the spoon is finely chased both within and without. By the extreme thinness whereof it appears to be ancient.

King *Edward's chair*, (commonly called St. Ed-

ward's chair) is a very ancient chair of solid hard wood, with back and sides of the same, variously painted, in which the kings of Scotland were heretofore constantly crowned; but being brought out of that kingdom by the victorious prince king Edward the First in the twenty-fourth year of his reign, *anno* 1296, after he had totally overcome John Baliol king of Scots, it has ever since remained in the abbey of Westminster, and has been the royal chair, in which the succeeding kings and queens of this realm have been inaugurated.

It is in height six feet seven inches, in breadth, at the bottom, thirty-eight inches, and in depth twenty-four inches. From the seat to the bottom is twenty-five inches; the breadth of the seat within the sides is twenty-eight inches, and the depth eighteen inches. At nine inches from the ground there is a bottom-board, supported at the four corners by four lions; and between the seat and the said bottom-board, is enclosed a stone, commonly called Jacob's stone, or the fatal marble stone, being an oblong square, about twenty-two inches long, thirteen inches broad, and eleven inches deep, rather of a steel-like colour, mixed with some veins of red; whereof history relates, that it is the stone whereon the patriarch Jacob is said to have laid his head in the plain of Luza. That it was brought to Brigantia in the kingdom of Gallicia in Spain, in which place Cathol

king of Scots sat on it, as his throne. Thence it was brought into Ireland by Simon Brech, first king of Scots, about seven hundred years before Christ's time; and from thence into Scotland by king Fergus, about three hundred and thirty years before Christ. And in *anno* 850, was placed in the abbey of Scone in the sherifdom of Perth by king Kenneth, who caused it to be enclosed in this wooden chair, and this prophetic distich to be engraved:—

“ *Ni fallat Fatum, Scoti hunc quocunque locatum
Inveniunt lapidem, regnare, tenentur ibidem.*”

If Fate go right, where-e'er this stone is found,
The Scots shall monarchs of that realm be crown'd.

Which is the more remarkable, by being fulfilled in the person of king James the First, grandfather to the princess Sophia, electoress dowager of Hanover, grandmother to king George the Second, grandfather to his majesty George the Third.

This antique regal chair having, together with the golden sceptre and crown of Scotland, been solemnly offered by the before named king Edward the First, to St. Edward the Confessor, *anno* 1297, (from whence it hath the name of St. Edward's chair) has ever since been kept in St. Edward the Confessor's chapel, with a tablet hanging thereto, wherein are written, in the old English letter, these verses:—

Si quid habent veri, vel Chronica cana fidesve,
 Clauditur hac Cathedra nobilis ecce Lapis.
 Ad Caput eximius Jacob quondam Patriarcha
 Quem posuit cernens numina mira Poli.
 Quem tulit ex Scotis spoliatus quasi Victor Honoris
 Edwardus Primus, Pars velut Armipotens.
 Scotorum Domitor, Poster Validissimus Hector;
 Anglorum Decus, & Gloria Militiæ.

Curtana, or the pointless sword, representing the sword of mercy, is the principal of the three swords in dignity, which are borne naked before the king, to the coronation; and is a broad bright sword, whereof the length of the blade is thirty-two inches, the breadth almost two inches, the handle, being covered with fine gold wire, is four inches long, besides the pomel an inch and three quarters, which, with the cross, is plain steel gilt, the length of the cross being almost eight inches. The scabbard belonging to it was covered with a rich brocaded cloth of tissue, with a gilt ferule, hook, and chape.

The second sword, or sword of justice to the spirituality, is a pointed sword, but somewhat obtuse. The length of the blade is forty inches, the breadth an inch and a half, the handle as before, (covered with gold wire) four inches long, and the pomel an inch and three quarters deep. The length of the cross is almost eight inches, which, with the pomel, was plain steel gilt, as before; and the scabbard, in all respects, as the two former.

The third sword, or sword of justice to the temporality, is a sharp pointed sword; the length of the handle four inches, the pomel an inch and three quarters, the length of the cross seven inches and a half; and the scabbard, in all respects, as the two former.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE CROWNS AND SCEPTRES,
&c. WHEREWITH THE KING AND QUEEN HAVE
BEEN USUALLY CROWNED, &c.

St. Edward's crown, with which his majesty is crowned, so called in commemoration of the ancient crown, which was kept in the church of Westminster till the beginning of the great Rebellion, when, with the rest of the regalia, it was most sacrilegiously plundered away; is a very rich imperial crown of gold, made against the coronation of king Charles the Second, embellished with pearl and precious stones of divers kinds, (*viz.*) diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and sapphires, with a mound of gold on the top of it, incircled with a band or fillet of gold, embellished also with precious stones; and upon the mound a cross of gold, embellished likewise with precious stones, and three very large oval pearls, one at the top of the cross, and two others pendant at the ends of the cross. The said crown is composed (as all the imperial crowns of England are) of four crosses, and as many fleurs de liz, of gold, upon a rim, or circlet, of gold, all embellished with pre-

cious stones, from the tops of which crosses arise four circular bars, ribs, or arches, which meet at the top in form of a cross, at the intersection whereof is a pedestal, whereon is fixed the mound before mentioned. The cap, within the said crown, is of purple velvet, lined with white taffeta, and turned up with ermine, thick powdered in three rows.

The *crown of state*, so called, because it is worn by the king at all such times as he comes in state to the parliament house. This was also new made against the coronation of king Charles the Second, and was worn by the king in his return to Westminster-hall; it is exceeding rich, being embellished with divers large rose, or faucet, and table diamonds, and other precious stones, besides a great quantity of pearl; but it is most remarkable for a particularly large ruby, set in the middle of one of the four crosses, esteemed worth ten thousand pounds, as also that the mound is one entire stone, of a sea-water-green colour, known by the name of an ag-marine. The cap was also of purple velvet, lined and turned up as the former.

The *queen's circlet of gold*, which her majesty wears in the proceeding to her coronation, is a rim or circlet of gold, very richly adorned with large diamonds, curiously set, with a string of pearl round the upper edge thereof. The cap is purple velvet, lined with white taffeta, and turned up with ermine, richly powdered.

The *orb, mound, or globe*, which is put into his majesty's right hand, immediately before his being crowned, and which his majesty bears in his left hand upon his return into Westminster-hall, is a ball of gold of six inches diameter, encompassed with a band or fillet, of gold, embellished with roses of diamonds encircling other precious stones, (*viz.*) emeralds, rubies, and sapphires, and edged about with pearl; on the top whereof, is a very large amethyst, of a violet or purple colour, near an inch and a half in height, of an oval form; which, being encompassed with four silver wires, becomes the foot, or pedestal, of a very rich cross of gold, of three inches and a quarter in height, and three inches in breadth, set very thick with diamonds, having, in the middle thereof, a fair sapphire on one side, and a fair emerald on the other, and embellished with four large pearls, in the angles of the cross, near the centre, and three large pearls at the ends of the said cross; the whole height of the orb and cross being eleven inches.

The *queen's crown*, wherewith her majesty is crowned, is a very rich imperial crown of gold, set with diamonds of great value, intermixed with a few precious stones of other kinds, and some pearl. It was composed of crosses and fleurs de liz, with bars or arches, and a mound and cross on the top of the arches, after the same manner as the king's imperial crowns are, differing from them only in size,

as being lesser and lighter. The cap is of purple velvet, lined with rich white taffeta, and turned up with ermine, or meniver pure; richly powdered.

The *queen's rich crown*, which her majesty wears in her return to Westminster-hall, is likewise of gold, but so richly embellished with diamonds and pearl, that little or none of the gold appears. It is also an imperial crown, composed of crosses and fleurs de liz, with arches and a mound, as is her majesty's other crown.

The whole value whereof, as it has been used at former coronations, has been computed at one hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred pounds sterling.

The cap is purple velvet, lined with rich white Florence taffeta, turned up, and richly powdered with ermine.

St. Edward's staff, in length four feet eleven inches and a half, is a staff or sceptre of gold, with a pike or foot of steel, about four inches and a quarter in length, and a mound and cross at the top; the garnishings are also of gold, and the diameter of it is above three quarters of an inch.

The *king's sceptre*, with the *dove*, is a sceptre of gold, in length three feet seven inches, and three inches in circumference at the handle, and two inches and a quarter about at the top. The pomel garnished with a circle, or fillet, of table diamonds, and in several places with precious stones of all sorts, and the mound at the top embellished with a band or

fillet of rose diamonds. Upon the mound is a small Jerusalem cross, whereon is fixed a dove, with wings expanded, as the emblem of mercy.

The *king's sceptre*, with the *cross*, or sceptre royal, is likewise of gold, the handle plain, and the upper part wreathed; in length two feet nine inches and a quarter, and of the same thickness as the former. The pomel at the bottom is enriched with rubies and emeralds, and small diamonds; and the quantity of five inches and a half in length, just above the handle, is curiously embossed and embellished with sapphires, rubies, emeralds, and diamonds. The top rises into a fleur de liz, with six leaves, whereof three are upright, and the other three hanging down, all enriched with precious stones; and out of the said fleur de liz, issues a mound made of an amethyst, garnished with table diamonds, and upon the mound a cross, wholly covered with precious stones, with a large table diamond in the centre.

The *queen's sceptre*, with the *cross*, is also of gold, adorned with diamonds and other precious stones, being in length two feet ten inches, with a mound and cross at the top, issuing out of a fleur de liz, very like the king's in all the embellishments thereof, only smaller and not wreathed, nor altogether so thick.

The *queen's ivory rod*, is a rod or sceptre of white ivory, in length three feet one inch and a half, whereof the pomel and garniture is gold, as is also

the mound and cross at the top, only the dove on the top of the cross is enameled with white; the circumference at the bottom is about two inches, and at the top about an inch and a half.

The king's coronation *ring*, is a plain gold ring, with a large table ruby violet, wherein a plain cross, or cross of St. George, is curiously enchased.

The queen's coronation *ring*, is likewise gold, with a large table ruby set therein, and sixteen other small rubies round about the ring, whereof those next to the collet are the largest, the rest diminishing proportionably.

At the coronation of his present majesty, the prices given for seats to view the procession were very great, in some houses ten guineas; in ordinary houses five guineas. But we need not wonder at the great and universal eagerness to see this grand spectacle, when we consider how unlikely it was that many who were there should ever see the like again. As an instance of this eagerness, it is confidently related, that a gentleman was persuaded to take a room for his lady, at the rate of one hundred and forty guineas; but the appointment of the solemnity of the coronation falling unluckily at the exact time when she expected to be delivered, she actually further prevailed on her husband to let a skilful man-midwife, nurse, &c. attend her; and to hire another

room, lest the hurry of the day should bring on her labour, when it might be impossible for her to be removed without endangering her life.

On consulting Stow, Speed, and other antiquarians, with regard to the prices formerly given, it appears, that the prices of a good place at the coronation of the Conqueror, was a blank, and probably the same at that of his son and successor William Rufus; at that of Henry the First, it was a crocard, and at king Stephen's and Henry the Second's, a pollard; at king Richard's and king John's, it was a fuskin; and rose at Henry the Third's to a dodkin. In the reign of Edward the First, the coins begin to be more intelligible; and we find that for seeing his coronation, a Q. was given, or the half of a ferling or farthing, which was the fourth part of a sterling, or penny. At the coronation of Edward the Second, it was a farthing, and at that of Edward the Third an halspenny, which was very generally given. In the reign of Richard the Second, it was a penny, and continued the same at that of Henry the Fourth. But at that of Henry the Fifth, it was two pennys, or the half of a grossus or groat; and the same at that of Henry the Sixth, and of Edward the Fourth; nor do we find it raised at the coronation of Richard the Third, or of Henry the Seventh.

At that of Henry the Eighth, it was the whole groat or grossus, nor was the price altered at those of Edward the Sixth, and queen Mary; but at

queen Elizabeth's, it was a teston, or tester, or sixpence; at those of James the First, and Charles the First, a shilling was given; which sum was advanced to half a crown at the coronations of Charles and James the Second; at king William's and queen Anne's it was a crown; and at George the First's the show was seen by many for the same price. At that of George the Second, some gave half a guinea; but curiosity seems to have risen to an amazing height, when such prices as have been already stated, should have been paid so very readily.

A CATALOGUE OF THE CORONATION MEDALS OF THE
KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

The first medal coined in England, distinct from money, was, as it is said, that of Henry VIII. on his taking the title of *Head of the Church under Christ Supreme, Londini*, 1545; which is expressed in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. See it in *Evelyn*, p. 88.

This was perpetuated, in like manner, under EDWARD VI.; but history does not mention whether it was dispersed at his coronation, though that event is recorded in it: CORONATVS. EST. MDXLVI. XX. FEBRVAR. Engraved by the *Antiq. Soc.* vol. i. n. 20.

Mr. *Evelyn* says, p. 91. at the coronation of queen MARY, rials of broad gold were distributed, repre-

senting the queen, in her regalia, enthroned : MARIA.
D. G. A. FRA. Z. HIB. REGINA. MDLIII. Rev. A. DNO.
FACTV. EST. ISTVD. Z. MIRA. IN. OCUL. NRIS. *This is*
the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes.
Ps. cxviis. 23.

But there is no inauguration medal of her successor, queen ELIZABETH ; which is the more remarkable, as several were struck afterwards under her reign.

JAMES I. with his imperial robes, throne, and titles : IAC. I. BRIT. CÆ. AVG. HÆ. CÆSARVM. CÆ. D. P. i. e. *Jacobus I. Britanniae Cæsar Augustus, Hæres Cæsarum Cæsar, dono dedit.* "Cæsar Cæsarum, chose absurde & inoüyé," says Scaliger, (in his *Scaligerana*, voc. *Jaques*) who was himself the son of a Cæsar, and, from a spirit of jealousy, as well as criticism, might justly be offended at such an abuse of the word. Rev. A lion rampant, crowned, holding a beacon on fire in his right paw, a wheat-sheaf in his left : ECCE. PHAROS. POPVLIQVE. SALVS. *The beacon and the safety of his people.* See it in *Evelyn*, p. 101.

CHARLES I. His bust and titles. Rev. An arm, coming out of a cloud, armed, and holding a sword : DONEC. PAX. REDDITA. TERRIS. *Till peace be restored on earth.* Exergue : CORON. 2. FEBR. 1626. *Evelyn*, p. 105.

In his Scotch coronation medal, the Garter and the Thistle: HINC. NOSTRÆ. CREVERE. ROSÆ. *Hence our roses sprang.* Alluding to the union of the white and red roses, by the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. with James II. of Scotland. *Evelyn*, p. 108.

CHARLES II. His bust and titles. Rev. The king sitting in his robes, with his sceptre in his hand: An angel crowning him with his right hand, and holding in his left a branch of laurel: EVERSO. MISSVS. SVCCVRRERE. SECLO. XXIII. APR. 1661. *Sent to save a sinking state.* Virg. Georg. I. 500. *Evelyn*, p. 129.

Another, Rev. The king standing, in a Roman Sagum, in the middle of his flock of sheep, with a pastoral crouch in his hand: DIXI. CVSTODIAM. XXIV. APR. 1661. From *Psal.* xxxi. 1. *Evelyn*, *ibid*

JAMES II. His bust and titles. Rev. A branch of laurel on a cushion, with an armed hand, out of the clouds, holding a crown over it: A. MILITARI. AD. REGIAM. *From a military crown to an imperial one; or, From the camp to the throne.* He served under marshal *De Turenne*, in France; and was lord high-admiral of England. Exerge: INAVGV RAT. XXIII. APR. 1685. *Evelyn*, p. 148.

His queen's head alone: MARIA. D. G. ANG. SCO. FR. ET. HIB. REGINA. A lady sitting on a bank.

O. DEA. CERTE. *A Deity confest.* The words of *Æneas*, at the sight of *Venus*, his mother, *Virg. Æn. I. 332.* This is said, in Dr. Mead's catalogue, to be the queen's coronation medal. Mr. Evelyn thinks it the last struck under that king, p. 152.

WILLIAM III. and QUEEN MARY. Their busts and titles. Rev. *Phæton* whirled by a thunderbolt from the chariot of the Sun: NE. TOTVS. ABSVMATVR. *That the whole may not be consumed.* Exergue: INAVGV RAT. II. APR. 1689. *Tindal.*

Another. Rev. England, embracing in her left arm a cornucopia, and in her left hand holding a pike, on which is the cap of liberty. In her right, a cross and balance, representing liberty restored to religion: AVREA. FLORIGERIS. SVCCRESCVNT. POMA. ROSETIS. *Such golden fruit 'midst fragrant roses grow.* Alluding to the Orange family, united with the white and red roses of England. Exergue: SECV RITAS. BRITANNIÆ. RESTITVTA. 1689. *Security restored to Britain, 1689. Tindal.*

Another, (struck in gold only, and given to the personages who assisted at the coronation). Busts of the king and queen, on the side of each other. Rev. The king and queen sitting on a throne, with sceptres in their hands; and two English bishops supporting a regal crown over their heads: IDOLATRIA. SERVITVTEQVE. PROFLIGATIS. RELIGIONE. LEGIB. LIBERTAT. RESTITVTIS. 1689. *Idolatry and*

slavery put to flight: Religion, laws, and liberty restored, 1689. Tindal:

Many more coronation medals of the royal pair may be seen in Mr. *Tindal's Medallie History*; but, probably, several of them not coined by public authority.

QUEEN ANNE. The queen, in the habit of *Pallas*, darting a thunderbolt at a two-headed monster: VICEM. GERIT. ILLA. TONANTIS. *She is Vice-gerent of the Thunderer.* Exergue: INAVGV RAT. XXIII. APR. MDCCII.

Another, A heart crowned in the middle of a garland; round which, ENTIRELY ENGLISH. In the rim, ATAVIS. REGIBVS. *From a race of kings.* Hor. Lib. I. Od. I. Exergue: INAVGV RAT. XXIII. APR. MDCCII. *Tindal.*

GEORGE I. The king sitting on his throne, while *Great Britain* places the crown upon his head. No legend. Exergue: INAVGV RAT. XX. OCT. MDCCXIII. *Tindal.*

GEORGE II. The king sitting, crowned, in St. Edward's chair: VOLENTES. PER. POPVLOS. *Gives a willing people laws.* Virg. Georg. iv. 561. Exergue: CORON. XI. OCTOB. MDCCXXVII.

QUEEN CAROLINE. The queen standing between two emblematical figures: HIC. AMOR. HÆC. PATRIA.

This love, that my country. The former distinguished by the bible in her hand, and the veil on her head ; the latter by the shield and spear. Exergue: CORON. XI. OCTOB. MDCCXXVII.

GEORGE III. and Queen CHARLOTTE. On one side the king's silver medals, (thrown amongst the people on the coronation day,) is his bust, and these words: GEORGIUS III. D. G. M. BRIT. FR. ET HIB. REX. F. D. and on the reverse, PATRIÆ. OVANTI. *To the country triumphing*, with Britannia holding a crown over his head, the king sitting, and the inscription, CORON. XXII. SEPT. MDCCCLXI.

There were four hundred silver medals also, of the queen, thrown into the scaffoldings and among the populace. On one side she is represented at half length ; and in the exergue are these words, *Charlotta D. G. M. Br. Fr. et Hiber. Regina.* On the other side is the device, being her majesty at full length, and over her a seraph descending with a crown, and going to place it on her head : In the exergue is, *Quæsitum Meritis.* "By merit obtained," and the inscription was *Coron. XXII. Sept. 1761.*

FINIS.



